The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XXII., No. 21. Whole No. 579 } NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1901. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Mrs. C. W. Daniels
MacCullagh's
Cottage for 1901

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Chinese Indemnity Situation . . 623
Recent Shipping Deals 624
New Light on the Conduct of the American Troops in China 625
Political Woes in Caricature 625
End of the Albany Street Railroad Strike 626
Do Large Salaries Afford any Assurance of Honesty in Employees? . . . 626
American and English Working People 627
Topics in Brief 628

LETTERS AND ART:

Great Writers as Revolutionists . . . 629
The Latest Phase of the Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy 629
Ernesto Novelli, a New Successor to Salvini 630
An Australian View of the Literary Outlook 631
M Faguet, the New Academician . . 631
The Best Age for Literary Achievement 632
Talks with Thomas Hardy and Mrs. Craigie 632

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Engine Run by Solar Heat 633
How Disease Germs Poison Us . . . 634
Volcanoes and the Weather 634
How a Gasoline Motor Works . . . 635
Proportion of Men to Women in Different Lands 635
Continuous Rails 636
Curious Landslide 636
Preservation of Eggs 636
Niagara by Searchlight 636
Science Brevities 636

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Jesus from the Jewish Point of View . 637
Beraud's New Picture of Christ in the Paris Salon 638
An Englishwoman's Study of Hinduism 638
Will British Congregationalists and Baptists Unite? 639
Two Views of Christian Missions . . 640

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Wisdom and Justice of the Chinese Indemnity 641
Progress and Program of Socialism . 642
More Foreign Criticism on Our Cuban Relations 643
Will Europe Combine Against the United States? 643

MISCELLANEOUS:

Captain Dreyfus's Story of His Exile . 645
The Engaging Autobiography of Max Müller 646
Correspondents' Corner 646
"The Disciples" and their Relations to Other Denominations.
Books Received 648
Current Poetry 648
More or Less Pungent 651
Current Events 651
Chess 653

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRACTICAL HYGIENE

By Charles Harrington, M.D.,

Asst. Professor of Hygiene in the Medical School of Harvard University. Octavo, 729 pages, twelve plates, and 105 engravings; cloth, $4.25 *net*.

Professor Harrington's volume covers the entire field of public, industrial, and personal hygiene, and its applications. Complete, authoritative, practical, and lucid, it combines the essential qualities of usefulness.

May be had of all booksellers, or of the publishers.

LEA BROTHERS & CO., 706-10 Sansom St., Philadelphia
111 Fifth Avenue, New York

Tolstoi

By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D.

A fascinating sketch of Tolstoi, his family and home life, with vivid pictures of personal experiences in Russia. Vital points of his great works on religion and art are presented with new interest.

Bookseller, Newsdealer & Sta.: "Dr. Stockham's work is a fascinating account of her visit to the famous Russian."

Cape May Wave: "Dr. Stockham's brilliant work is entitled to an honored place in the literary world."

Health: "Dr. Stockham has written some useful and brilliant books, but TOLSTOI is a new departure and she is to be complimented on a most artistic pen picture of an illustrious man."

Elbert Hubbard: "TOLSTOI is fine; so unpretentious, and yet so full of feeling that it comes very close to being Art."

Rochester Herald: "Whether you belong to the TOLSTOI cult or not you cannot put down the work with a line unread."

Illustrated. Bound in Art Vellum. Prepaid $1.00.

STOCKHAM PUB. CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SPEECHMAKING

By PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS

The Outlook says: "Admirable for its compressed wisdom, its condensed common sense, its pith and point. No little work of the same compass presents the subject more clearly or with better adaptation to the practical needs of those who are just beginning to learn the difficult art of speaking."

Sent on receipt of 50c. by the Publishers

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
91 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO"

Are the words of an old song. They come into great play in 1901, for the whole world is singing them, and of course the whole world will travel by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

as they reach Buffalo from every direction. These Lines are the New York Central, Boston & Albany, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Big Four, Pittsburg & Lake Erie, and Lake Erie & Western Railways.

For a copy of the New York Central's Pan-American Exposition Folder, "Four-Track Series" No. 15, send a postage stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NORTHPORT POINT RESORT

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICH.

Has one of the finest Hotels in Northern Michigan, **Every room faces the Water. Only sand bathing beach** in Northern Michigan. **Fine fishing** 40 to 100 lb. catches daily. **New Hotel,** Modern, **New Furniture, Fine Table, Reasonable Rates. Wind comes** over the water from every direction. **No Hay Fever.** Write **FRED GIDDINGS,** care of **Hotel Giddings, Lawton, Mich.**

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT | **AND ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN**
$4.00 and upward per week. Send 4c. postage for Illust'd Book.
A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broadway, N. Y.

QUISISANA Nature Cure Sanitarium, **(Here you will grow well)** **Asheville, N. C.** A quiet family Sanitarium, surrounded by 300 acres of woods and lawns. Half mile from depot and post-office. Complete hydro-therapeutic treatment. Massage, electricity, Swedish movements. First genuine air baths in U. S. Head Physician, Dr. WALTER SEIFERT.

In the Pay Envelope

That's where our education affects you.

We teach mechanics the theory of their work; help misplaced people to change their work; enable young people to support themselves while learning a profession.

250,000 students and graduates in **Mechanical, Electrical, Steam and Civil Engineering, Architecture, Telegraphy, Stenography, Book-keeping, etc.** Write for circular and mention subject in which interested.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
Established 1891. Capital $1,500,000.
Box 1202 Scranton, Pa.

THE WESTERN,

A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN
OXFORD, OHIO.

Beautiful and Healthful Location, one hour from Cincinnati, on Monon and Vandalia Express routes. Full Classical Courses and many Electives; Large Faculty and non-resident Lecturers. Campus of 65 acres; and Special Attention to Physical Culture. Forty-seventh year begins Sept. 11, 1901. Number limited. Address

LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., *President.*

KINGSLEY SCHOOL for Young Boys

ESSEX FELLS, CALDWELL, N. J.

Our aim **the best in the boy**—body, mind, and character. Summer Session—June-September. Study, out-of-door life. New building containing gymnasium, bowling alleys, and school rooms, ready next Fall. **J. R. CAMPBELL.**

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST

LANGUAGES

Self-Study, School Use, Etc.

Cortina's Method (complete)

French, Spanish, etc., in 20 Lessons, $1.50.
Awarded First Prize Columbian Exposition.
French Sample, 8 Lessons, 30c.

PHONOGRAPH { 10 Records, any language, . $10. / 20 " " " . $20. }

Circulars, etc., on application.
Cat. of other text and imported Spanish Books.
R. D. Cortina Academy of Languages, - 44 W. 34th St., N.Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

The Niagara Clip holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin-holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 20 cts. postpaid.

FAC SIMILE.

Agents Wanted.

NIAGARA CLIP CO., 123 Liberty St., N.Y. City.

Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these **KEELEY INSTITUTES.** Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

Catarrh Cured Free

A wonderful home remedy that quickly cures Catarrh where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach and causing bad breath and many diseases including consumption. The discoverer, C. E. Gauss, 241 Main St., Marshall, Mich., will gladly send to any address a trial package of the remedy so you can try it at home and be satisfied that it is a genuine catarrh cure. Write to-day, it's free.

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for catalogue.
WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 South 11th Street, Philadelphia

The Natural Body Brace advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy; gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Modern Eloquence.

A Library of Famous After-Dinner Speeches, Classic and Popular Lectures, the Best Occasional Addresses, Anecdotes, Reminiscence and Repartee.

Hamilton Wright Mabie.

J. P. Dolliver.

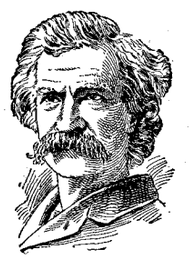
Copyright by C. Parker, 1896.

Ian Maclaren.

Newell Dwight Hillis.

Joseph H. Choate.

Horace Porter.


Mark Twain.

Chauncey M. Depew.

Henry Ward Beecher.

"Eloquence is Logic on Fire"

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Editor-in-Chief

Not all that glitters is gold—the cold types of the next morning's newspapers have caused many an enraptured listener of the previous night to wonder at the art of the spell-binder.

There is eloquence though, that stands the strongest fires of scrutiny—eloquence that reads as well in the mellow lamplight of home as it sounds in the glaring calcium of the *rostrum*. Such eloquence is "logic on fire." It is truth which, like the eternal hills, will endure.

English-speaking peoples have been prolific of that true and burning eloquence which does endure. For a Cicero we have a Webster, a Clay, a Choate. For a Demosthenes a Beecher, a Huxley, a Tyndall, a Lowell—and so on down the gamut, grave or gay, Nineteenth Century Anglo-Saxon thinkers have shaken the very foundation of things with their eloquence.

Many who have "dared and done" have in the full flush of achievement adorned with eloquent speech the dear-bought laurels of science, literature, art, exploration, invention, or commerce. By their sides have arisen men whose masterful souls, stirred by the achievements of their fellows, have in the trumpet tones of the lecture platform, or perchance in the softer notes of the eulogy, the address, or the after-dinner speech, given to us thought and analysis redolent of true greatness.

We get something of the aroma of violets from stinking coal tar—a trace of the early strawberry from the matted roots of the poison ivy—both are but subterfuge.

Eloquence has but one source—inspired genius. Like the word "Amen"—the same in every known tongue under heaven—eloquence compels instant recognition wherever found. It cannot be counterfeited. The listener or the reader is the arbiter. It is "logic on fire" The heart strings are touched, the senses swayed, and the whole soul ennobled. It is the same ever, in speech or type.

Upon voluntarily retiring from the Speakership of the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed began the greatest library of eloquent thought and speech the world has ever seen—all of it Anglo Saxon. Gathering about him, for the immense editorial labor involved, associates from among his co-workers in other fields of activity, he began the preparation of the library—**"MODERN ELOQUENCE."**

"MODERN ELOQUENCE" is issued *in ten volumes, divided into four departments.* **Three of these are done for the first time, and the fourth eminently better and on a broader plan than ever before.**

The purpose of this Library has been to collect and publish, in enduring form, the ablest and most representative oratory of modern times; but nothing has been included which is not possessed both of real literary value and of wide and popular interest. The Library completed contains:

VOLUMES I., II., III.—AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES delivered by the foremost men of the English-speaking world in the century just closed.

VOLUMES IV., V., VI.—FAMOUS LECTURES delivered to large audiences by great thinkers and leading writers.

VOLUME VII., VIII., IX.—ADDRESSES made upon special occasions which called for the height of effort and ability, popularly called "Occasional Addresses."

Associate Editors

Hon. JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P.
ROSSITER JOHNSON
ALBERT ELLERY BERGH
JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER
EDWARD EVERETT HALE
NATHAN HASKELL DOLE
GEORGE McLEAN HARPER
JOHN B. GORDON
JAMES B. POND
LORENZO SEARS
TRUMAN A. DeWEESE
EDWIN M. BACON
CHAMP CLARK
CLARK HOWELL

◈ ◈ ◈

A Partial List of Contributors

Joseph H. Choate	Chauncey M. Depew
Lord Beaconsfield	Henry Ward Beecher
James G. Blaine	Mark Twain
William M. Evarts	Henry W. Grady
John Hay	Joseph Jefferson
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Robert G. Ingersoll
Sir Henry Irving	Seth Low
Charles A. Dana	William McKinley
Robert J. Burdette	George William Curtis
Russell H. Conwell	Artemus Ward
Canon Farrar	Paul du Chaillu
John B. Gough	John B. Gordon
Josh Billings	John Ruskin
John Tyndall	Henry M. Stanley
Andrew Lang	Newell Dwight Hillis
Wendell Phillips	John Morley
Wu Ting Fang	
Lyman Abbott	John L. Spalding
Charles Dudley Warner	Joseph Chamberlain
William Cullen Bryant	Grover Cleveland
Theodore Roosevelt	Fisher Ames
Arthur J. Balfour	Lawrence Barrett
Jonathan P. Dolliver	Henry Drummond
Edward Eggleston	James A. Garfield
William E. Gladstone	Sir John Lubbock
Charles Francis Adams	Hamilton Wright Mabie
Mark Twain	Horace Porter
Champ Clark	John M. Allen

◈ ◈ ◈

Special Articles

Introduction by Albert Ellery Bergh; The Various Features and Phases of Oratory by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed; After-Dinner Speaking by Prof. Lorenzo Sears; The Lecture and the Lecture Platform by Edward Everett Hale; Literary and Occasional Addresses by Hamilton Wright Mabie; The Use of Humor and Anecdote in Public Speech by Hon. Champ Clark; The Eloquence of the Stump by J. P. Dolliver.

VOLUME X.—STORIES, ANECDOTES, REMINISCENCES and REPARTEE of banquet-hall, legislative forum, and congressional cloakroom, followed by indices to the complete work.

Only the best, the great, the brilliant, the worthy to endure has been selected from among thousands of speeches, lectures and addresses. *No excerpts—no mutilation,* no half-way measures. Either the speech was worthy of admittance in its entirety or not at all.

In its conception and execution, as well as in the standing of the men engaged in the work, "MODERN ELOQUENCE" is without precedent.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is represented in MODERN ELOQUENCE, presents one of the strongest reasons why every ambitious and intelligent American who desires to be "up with the past *and abreast of the times" should read liberally* the masterpieces of MODERN ELOQUENCE. He says: "Put an idea into your intelligence, and leave it there an hour, a day, a year, without ever having occasion to refer to it. When at last, on occasion, you return to it, you do not find it as it was when acquired. It has domiciliated itself, so to speak—become at home—entered into relations with your other thoughts—and integrated itself with the whole fabric of the mind."

In keeping with the exceptional literary value of MODERN ELOQUENCE are the details of paper, press work, illustrations and binding. **THE TYPE** was cast especially for the work, and is clear and legible so as to make continuous and evening reading a pleasure. **THE PAPER** is also especially made, is ultra durable, and will not fade or crack. On every page is the private water-mark of the Publishers.

THE PRINTING is done with scrupulous care. In order to insure perfect register, the presses are run at half speed, and only half the usual number of pages are printed in each "form." The illustrations are printed by hand from the engravers' original plates on Imperial Japanese vellum, obtained from the mills of the Japanese Government—the best known fabric upon which to print portraits and other fine photogravures.

Great attention has been paid to the selection and reproduction of the **ILLUSTRATIONS.** They are executed in photogravure *full-page size. There are seventy-five of them,* each being a direct "positive" reproduction from the original source, without the usual intermediate steps of one to three "negatives," in each of which some details are lost.

There are three styles of binding. All three, though sumptuous, are by special insistence of Mr. Reed moderately priced; and the convenient terms of payment will not strain the most modest purse strings.

To properly present the library, portfolios containing Table of Contents, fine photogravures, chromatic plates and other interesting material have been prepared. One of these, with full particulars regarding binding, prices and terms, will be mailed upon receipt of annexed inquiry coupon containing name and address.

It will not be necessary to cut out coupon if you mention the LITERARY DIGEST.

Inquiry Coupon

JOHN D MORRIS & CO.
1101 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—Referring to your advertisement of Hon. Thos. B. Reed's library of Modern Eloquence in the LITERARY DIGEST I will be pleased to receive portfolio of sample pages, photogravures. and chromatic plates; also full particulars regarding binding, prices,&c.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Street.....

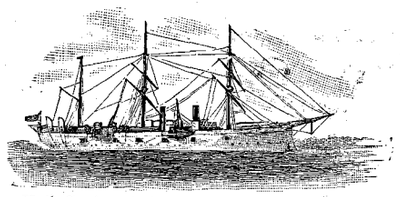
City and State.....

L't. D. 5-25.

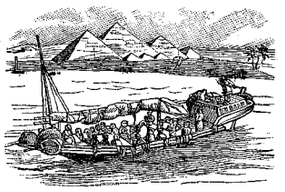
John D. Morris & Co., Publishers

1101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

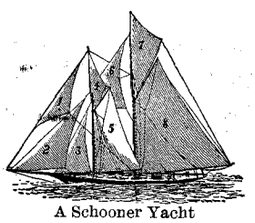
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



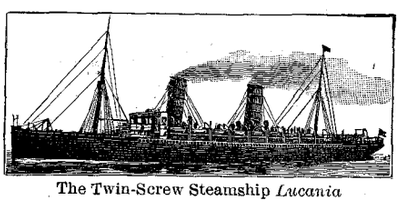
U. S. Cruiser *Chicago* with yards "acockbill"



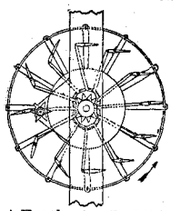
Egyptian Dhow, River Nile



A Schooner Yacht



The Twin-Screw Steamship *Lucania*



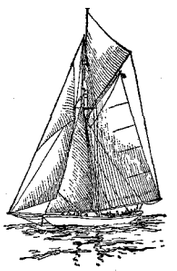
A Feathering Paddle-wheel

Nautical names and terms require pictures to supplement the meaning of the definitions more than many other classes of words. The illustrations on this page are exact reproductions of a few of the many in the Standard Dictionary under nautical words and terms.

The Funk & Wagnalls Subscription Edition

Standard Dictionary

Is an Unfailing Authority on Nautical Information



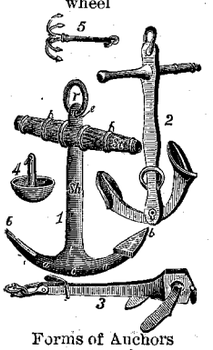
An American Sloop Yacht Under Racing Rig

"The Standard Dictionary is by far the most valuable and perfect of its kind that has been ever given to the world. It is so comprehensive in its scope, so accurate, concise, and scholarly in every detail, so vast in its vocabulary, and so rich in its illustrations, that it may be unquestionably set down as the leading dictionary of our time, and a work that will remain the standard for an indefinite number of years to come. . . . The naval and nautical terms were prepared under the direction of Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, of the United States Navy, and President of the United States Naval Institute, while the yachting terms were gotten up under the supervision of W. P. Stephens, the yachting and canoeing editor of *Forest and Stream*. As an illustration of the clear, concise, and satisfactory manner in which the definitions are given, an example is presented herewith in the word *yacht*:

"'A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure as distinguished from war or commerce. (1) A light, trim, swift, and often handsomely furnished sailing or steam vessel, usually comparatively small, adapted to pleasure trips, as in rivers and lakes, or the ocean. (2) A sea-going vessel, now commonly a steamer with luxurious furnishings, for pleasure or racing, and sometimes as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons by water.

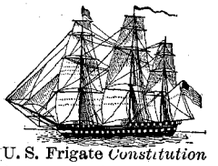
"'By act of Congress, American yachts may be licensed to go from port to port in the United States without entering at the Custom House, though they must so enter on returning from a foreign country; and yachts belonging to an organized club of a foreign nation that extends like privileges to American yachts need not enter or clear or pay tonnage tax in the United States.'

"Illustrations are given, showing the various types of sailing vessels from a ship-jack and catboat to a full-rigged ship, together with the names of the sails; of the full-rigged merchant ship the names of not only the sails but every necessary rope and the various parts of the hull are described. It is the same way with the steamship. The illustrations are copious and exact."—*The Seaboard*, New York.



Forms of Anchors

A Ship's Log in Use



U. S. Frigate *Constitution*

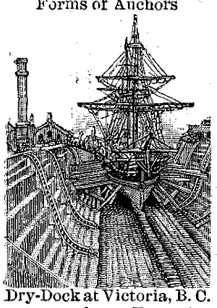
THE MOST COMPLETE AND SATISFYING DICTIONARY AUTHORITY ON NAUTICAL TERMS

Pictures and Descriptions of all Vessels.—Every form of boat, sailing vessel, or steam craft is fully defined and almost invariably illustrated. A satisfying understanding of every form of craft may be thus derived from the Standard.

Clear Diagrams of Sails and Rigging—All of the various forms and parts of sails, spars, blocks, shrouds, stays, braces, knots, tackle, and other parts of rigging are fully explained and made clear by diagrams.

All Nautical Terms Fully Defined—The thousands of terms peculiar to the sea receive complete treatment, such as *log, jettison, warp, spoondrift, hull down, reef, wear*, etc.

Full details of Vessels and Equipment—All parts of vessels are explained and illustrated in detail. Nautical equipment such as *anchors, barometers, compasses, marine glasses, sounding apparatus*, etc., receive full treatment.



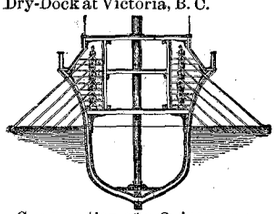
Dry-Dock at Victoria, B. C.

A Venetian Galleass of 1690

Complete Description of an Ocean Steamship—A typical ocean steamship is described in detail, 123 parts being named on 4 large diagrams showing forward-deck plan, after-deck plan, fore-body plan, and after-body plan. A broadside view of the twin-screw steamship *Lucania* is also given.

Latest Type of Marine Engine Described—A complete diagram of the triple-expansion marine engine of the U. S. Cruiser *Columbia* is given with top and side elevations and the names of 150 parts.

A Full-Rigged Merchantman Described—A large and clear diagram is given of a typical full-rigged merchant ship with the names of 150 parts including parts of the rigging, hull, and equipment found on large sailing vessels. Other diagrams show typical vessels.



Cross-section of a Quinquereme

Tides, Buoys, Lighthouses All Explained—The cause, rise, names, etc., of tides with a picture of a tide register are given; also descriptions and pictures of lighthouses, buoys, life saving apparatus, etc.

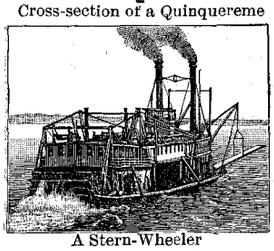
A Thames House-Boat

Colored Plates of Nautical Signal Flags—Including full explanations and exquisitely colored plates of all the international code of signal flags for ships; the international system of long-distance signals; pilot flags of the leading maritime nations; flags of the United States Weather Service, etc.

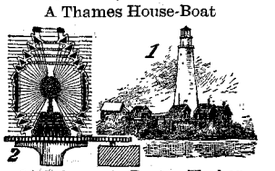
Curious Vessels of Foreign Lands—The unfamiliar boats and vessels of foreign lands are described and illustrated, thus affording valuable helps to readers who so often meet with unfamiliar names.

Beautiful Plates of the Flags of All Nations—Never has there been a more accurate or beautiful representation of Naval, Revenue, Colonial, Merchant or National flags than that afforded by the two full pages of exquisite colored plates in the Standard, showing the flags of all nations.

The Development of Navigation—The history and development of navigation is clearly shown by pictures of ships ancient and modern. The Roman Quinquereme is illustrated with other ancient forms of vessels.



A Stern-Wheeler



Lighthouse in Boston Harbor

The American Shipbuilder, New York: "From beginning to end the Standard Dictionary is the work of men thoroughly equipped in the schools of science, Literature, and art, and of experts in all handicrafts and trades."

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS AND SPECIAL TERMS FOR EASY PAYMENTS

A Handsome Booklet with Color Plates Free to those who sign and mail the opposite Coupon.

SEVEN CENTS A DAY WILL BUY THIS GREAT DICTIONARY

SEND THIS INQUIRY COUPON

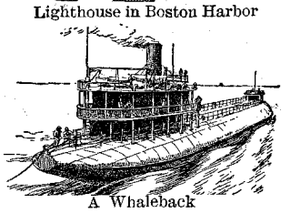
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the booklet offered free to DIGEST readers, containing colored plates and full particulars of the Standard Dictionary.

Name.....

Address.....

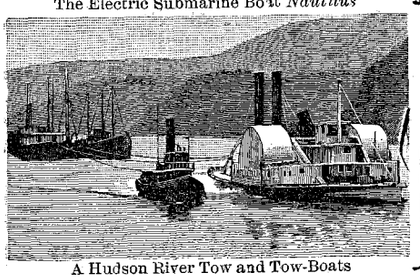
Date.....



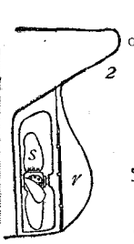
A Whaleback

The Electric Submarine Boat *Nautilus*

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York

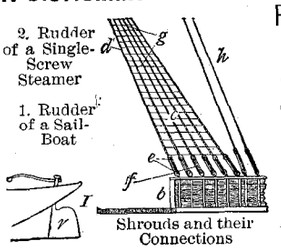


A Hudson River Tow and Tow-Boats

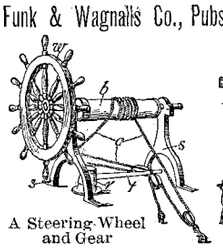


2. Rudder of a Single-Screw Steamer

1. Rudder of a Sail-Boat

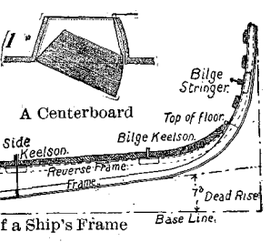


Shrouds and their Connections



A Steering-Wheel and Gear

A Warping-Chock



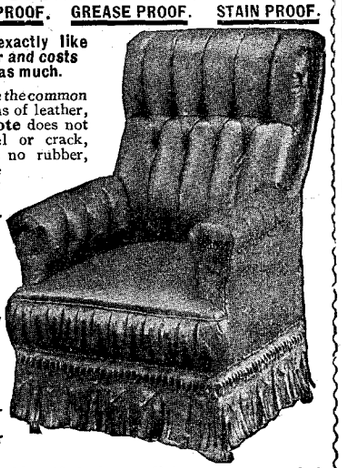
A Centerboard

The Dead-rise of a Ship's Frame

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PANTASOTE
Outwears Leather!
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

A piece, 18 x 18 inches, sufficient to cover a chair seat, will be sent for 25 cents.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2c. stamp with your upholsterer's name*

"Received the highest award at the Philadelphia Export Exposition over all competitors by recommendation of committee appointed by Franklin Institute."

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

MORPHINE

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. New German discovery for Morphine, Opium and kindred drug habits. Easy, permanent home cure. Absolutely painless. Write in confidence; state amount used daily. We co-operate with doctors

BERLIN REMEDY CO., 165 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — **Is It All True? Or All False? Or Partly True and Partly False?**

In Theodore F. Seward's new book, **"Spiritual Knowing,"** you will find an eloquent and sympathetic interpretation of the religious ideas and impulses underlying the Christian Science Movement.

Judge C. C. Bonney, LL.D., Chicago: "This is a bright and attractive presentation of the subject. Every page attests his [the author's] sincerity and love for all mankind."

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.00. For Sale by All Booksellers.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

OPINIONS OF THINKERS ON "A BOOK OF GREAT THOUGHTS"

THOUGHTS ON "THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY" BY EMINENT THINKERS

CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., says: "An interesting, stimulating, startling, and, all in all, wonderful book."
EDWIN MARKHAM says: "*It has style, insight, high seriousness, spiritual passion. It is a great book.*"
JULIAN HAWTHORNE says: "He is a voice speaking unfamiliar things, with good emphasis and discretion."

12MO, CLOTH. PRICE, $1.00, POSTPAID

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"*I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published.*"
General Stewart L. Woodford:—"*Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help.*"

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, etc., and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - - NEW YORK.

CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS
By CROAKE JAMES

"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag, Boston.*

8vo, Cloth, $3.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

Forward Movements of the Last Half Century Conspicuous missionary, philanthropic, and other religious movements of the past fifty years. By ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D. Cloth. $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.

Helps for Effective Public Speaking

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution

The Essentials of Elocution

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious of everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. These talks are radical departures from old-time methods. By ALFRED AYRES, Author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc., etc. 16mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

Richard Henry Stoddard: "It is brightly written and original."
The Lutheran Observer: "*It* is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."

Perfection of Voice, Gesture, and Bearing

The Drill Book in Vocal Culture

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. The book contains several illustrative diagrams. It is the result of wide reading, careful study, and practical experience. By EDWARD P. THWING, M.D., PH.D., Author of "A Handbook of Illustrations," "Outdoor Life in Europe," etc. 16mo, Paper. 25 cents.

The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."
New York Witness: "An invaluable treatise."

How to Reach, Move, and Influence an Audience

Before an Audience

This is not a book on elocution, but treats, in a new and original way, public speaking. The author devotes particular attention to the use of the will in public speaking, and emphasizes creative rather than imitative speaking. It contains many interesting facts and illustrations. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, Compiler "The Dickens Reader," "Character Reading from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."
The Sun, New York: "He writes in a pungent and sometimes colloquial style, and illustrates his ideas by an abundance of anecdotes."

The Best Selections for Platform Delivery

Bell's Standard Elocutionist

Principles and exercises, followed by a copious selection of extracts in prose and poetry, classified and adapted for reading and recitations, from ancient and modern eloquence. For senior and junior pupils and students. Revised edition, 210th thousand. By Prof. CHAS. BELL and ALEXANDER M. BELL, F.E.L.S., Late Lecturer in University College, London. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

Prof. T. C. Trueblood, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: "It *is* standard, and contains many valuable hints and exercises."

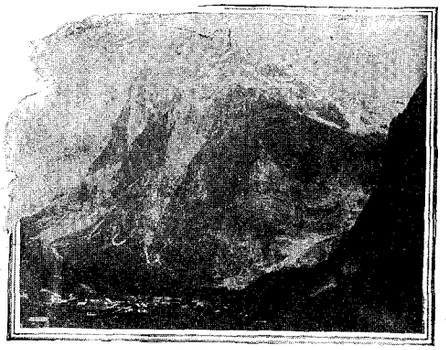
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pub'rs., 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Summer's Tour in Europe

Personally Conducted

"One Series of Happy Hours"



AN IDEAL TRIP FOR A CONGENIAL PARTY OF "LITERARY DIGEST" READERS

SEND TO-DAY FOR PROGRAM

BOOK NOW

A delightful tour for the summer of 1901, starting June 15 on the North German Lloyd Steamship "Trave," Mediterranean service, and affording an opportunity for persons who have visited the Old World to take a different route under the most favorable conditions, and offering to those who have never been abroad an ideal trip under personal escort. *The party will be limited to* LITERARY DIGEST *readers and their friends*, thus ensuring the very best and most congenial personnel for the party: Hundreds of the readers of this paper who wished to join the party which went last year were prevented from doing so by business engagements, illness, etc. The present opportunity is one which will compensate for the disappointment then experienced. Secure membership now.

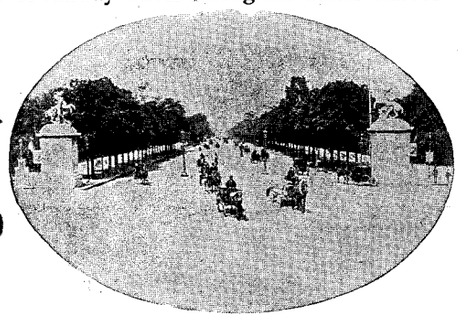
Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, England.

All Expense is included in the price of the tour. There will be no extra charge for meals, traveling fees, or fee for visiting sights mentioned; no fees at hotels, no fees for porters, no tips, no transfer expenses. Carriage rides are included in the various cities wherever mentioned in the program, and the numerous incidental expenses which are constantly occurring are foreseen and included in the program. The services of experienced conductors and business managers are also included.

Everything High Class. Every important detail will be carried out in a liberal and high-class manner, and all things necessary to the comfort of the party are anticipated, provided for, and included. The Atlantic steamers are high-class; the hotels selected are invariably good, and in many instances the very highest class; the railway travel will be second-class, the almost universal mode of railway travel among the better classes in Europe.

SOME OF THE PLACES THAT WILL BE VISITED

GIBRALTAR,	NAPLES,	ITALIAN LAKES,	GRINDELWALD,	HEIDELBERG,
POMPEII,	ROME,	CONSTANCE,	CHAMONIX, MONT BLANC,	WIESBADEN,
FLORENCE,	BOLOGNA,	FALLS OF THE RHINE,	GENEVA,	MUNICH,
VENICE,	MILAN,	LUCERNE,	THE RIGHI,	ZURICH,
BELLAGIO,		INTERLAKEN,	BALE,	STRASSBURG,
PRAGUE,	BERLIN,	POTSDAM,		
COLOGNE,	BRUSSELS,	WATERLOO,		
THE RHINE,	AMSTERDAM,	STRATFORD-ON-AVON,		
THE HAGUE,	ANTWERP,	CHESTER,	LONDON,	
VIENNA,	DRESDEN,	PARIS,	ETC.,	ETC.



73 to 87 Days. Total Inclusive Cost, $575 to $660

Letters from those who traveled in our Tours last Summer

Miss Ella F. Keyes, Fall River, Mass., writes: "I am perfectly willing for you to publish my opinion, in regard to the tour of 1900, as given in my letter to you (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 23) and will further add to what I have already said, that I have traveled quite a little throughout the United States, have been connected with ten different excursion parties, and think your party of 1900, composed of readers of 'THE LITERARY DIGEST,' the *very pleasantest* and *most congenial one* it ever has been my pleasure to be with, and hope I shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

Mrs. W. W. Allen, 2 West 88th St., New York City, writes: "It was in every way a most complete and enjoyable trip, and entirely free from all care and responsibility. I can heartily endorse all arrangements made by Henry Gaze & Sons, which are so faithfully carried out."

Mr. Howard E. Yarnall, Philadelphia, writes; "Our summer tour was a complete success, the itinerary having been carried out in every detail; the party never missing a train at any point. Much of the pleasure of the party was due to the efficient conductors furnished by Henry Gaze & Sons, and to the personal oversight and untiring energy of those in charge to see that all were as comfortable as possible. I can cheerfully recommend to any one contemplating a sight-seeing trip, who wishes to see the most in a short time and be relieved of the cares of baggage and the many inconveniences of traveling abroad, to join one of your parties."

Sign and Send this Inquiry Blank Now

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.
Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars and descriptive matter concerning the LITERARY DIGEST EUROPEAN TOUR for 1901.

NAME.....

(14) *Post-Office*.....

Date..... *State*.....

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.
R. H. CRUNDEN, General Manager.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 579

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY SITUATION.

THE allied powers have demanded that China pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (or $315,000,000, reckoning the tael at 70 cents) for the damage inflicted by the Boxers and the expense incurred by the powers in restoring order. The Chinese Government has agreed to pay it. This simple demand and reply, however, begin to take on the complexity that seems to characterize all the diplomacy of the Far East when the time of payment and the method of raising the money are considered. China proposes to meet the indemnity by an annual payment of 15,000,000 taels ($10,500,000) for thirty years, beginning with July of next year. The revenues of the Chinese Government are so small, however, that even this annual payment, as the Chinese plenipotentiaries point out in their reply, would leave the country unable to meet the current expenses of the Government; so they ask that the customs duties paid by foreigners in the treaty ports be increased one-third, and that this extra one-third be given to China for administrative purposes. The New York *Sun* thinks that this "seems but a moderate request on the part of the Chinese commissioners," and the German, British, and American governments are reported to be in favor of granting it. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* goes further, and declares that the demand upon China for this large indemnity "looks like a bold and shameless scheme of highway robbery." Most of the American press, indeed, seem to believe that China is being required to perform an impossibility, and express the opinion that the arrangement has in it the germs of future trouble. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that "the State Department does not believe that China is able to pay the bill, in spite of her willingness to accept it. By yielding to the demand she will accomplish what at present seems to be her only desire—to get the foreigners off her soil and have a chance to restore peace and order in the provinces where the foreigners have created anarchy. But when she attempts to pay the bill and can not pay it, there will be another reckoning, and the only way to get what China promised to pay will be by partition. From the standpoint of the Administration it is a deplorable situation, the worst feature of which is that China, in her frenzied anxiety to get the foreigners and anarchy away from her soil, has made it next to impossible to do anything for her." The same paper says editorially:

"There was a great opportunity before the powers, the opportunity of modernizing and civilizing China, and in such wise as to make it a source of strength and not of weakness in the modern world, and of commending to it not only the inventions, but the spirit of the modern Western World. It is the distinction of our Government, it may hereafter appear to be its great distinction, that it has steadfastly striven toward this end. Apparently it has, for the time, been baffled by the immediate avarice of the European powers and by the ignorance or cowardice of the representatives of China. If China should pay the indemnity, the Western powers will have no further claim upon her. If China should default, the only apparent remedy of the Western powers will be to enter in and take possession of the land and dismember the empire. The effect of such a step would be not to promote but to arrest the development of China, and to arrest it incalculably. If that proves to be the case our own Government can absolutely wash its hands of the baleful result."

Some papers notice that the Chinese proposal to pay the indemnity in thirty instalments really amounts to paying a little over three per cent. of it every year, probably less than the Chinese Government would have to pay as interest on bonds if it borrowed the money and paid it in a lump sum; and they also remark that the extra customs duties, to be paid by foreigners to assist the Chinese Government while it is paying the indemnity, will really amount to the payment of part of the indemnity by the foreigners themselves, and that, too, by a restriction on the very trade that these powers are trying so hard to build up. But "whatever method of payment is adopted," says the Springfield *Republican*, "whether by a loan or by annual instalments, China seems sure to remain in the grip of the foreigners. Either her finances and revenue system will be taken over altogether for foreign administration, or her territory will be occupied in part until the bill is settled. The possibility that in the end the powers will recompense themselves by slices of Chinese territory is as great as ever." The Denver *News* takes a more hopeful view. It says:

"If China can float a loan in the money centers of the Western world and interest American, British, French, German, and Russian financiers in her securities, the surest guaranty against dismemberment will have been obtained. If China is wiped off the map as an empire, her bonds will go out of existence with her government. Turkey would long ago have been demolished had it not been that European bankers held Turkish bonds, whose value would have been destroyed with the end of the Sultan's reign in Europe. It was the money power that saved Greece from being overrun by Turkey in the late war and annexed to the Sultan's domains. Greece owed her deliverance to her debts. A large debt to European nations would be China's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

surest guaranty of safety. No nation whose capitalists held Chinese bonds would dare countenance a policy favorable to the dismemberment of the empire."

What the Chicago *Journal* considers a pat description of the situation was given recently by the Chinese Minister in Paris. Chinese reports have it that a million natives have been killed by the foreign troops since their arrival in China. Said the Minister:

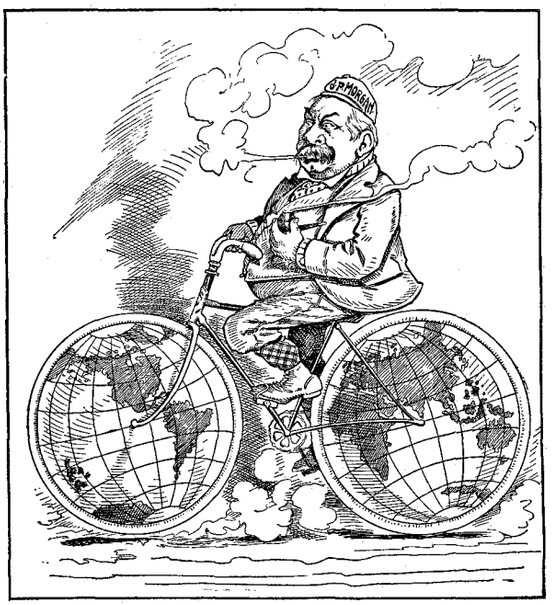
"I am reminded of one of the stories in a little collection of amusing tales and jokes called in our country 'Teia-Pao' ('The Family Treasure'), published in 1707 in the reign of Kang Chi. A certain man, who was reputed to have much wealth, was attacked one day by a robber who cried out, 'Hand me over all your money or I will kill you.' Ts'ai-mi, for that was his name, refused to give the money, and thereupon the robber seized him and belabored him without mercy. 'Now,' he cried again at length, when tired of beating his victim, 'will you give the money?' 'Let us examine the question,' returned Ts'ai-mi between his groans. 'You have half killed me. Would it not be fair to take only half my money?' Now, that is the state of affairs in China!"

RECENT SHIPPING DEALS.

MR. MORGAN'S purchase of the Leyland line has stirred up an amount of comment that would not have resulted, it seems likely, if the line had been bought by anybody else. The fact that Mr. Morgan was the organizer of the steel trust and the anthracite coal trust, and that he has just brought about an agreement, altho perhaps only temporary, among the men who control all the transcontinental railroads in the United States, except the Atchison, gives an uncommon interest to his entry upon a new field. The New York *Journal* thinks that his purchase "is the most momentous event that has occurred in the field of world commerce since the Confederate cruisers drove the American flag from the ocean," and that "it means nothing less than that American capital is preparing to grasp that sovereignty of the seas which we seemed on the point of attaining fifty years ago." The Liverpool correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that "in Liverpool shipping and mercantile circles the news of the latest acquisition of the all-powerful syndicate engineering the American trusts has been received with a good deal of trepidation, not unmixed perhaps with consternation."

The report is pretty generally credited that the Atlantic Transport line will be combined with the Leyland line, and the New York *Sun* says that "it is not unlikely that the deal between the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines will be put through before the end of the summer." President Bernard N. Baker, of the latter line, is reported as saying last week: "If the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines were merged, and I do not say that they are, they would do practically all the carrying trade in passengers and freight to London." He further observed that if the two lines were combined they would have a total tonnage, afloat and building, of over 700,000 tons, and that the Hamburg-American would be next, with 630,000 tons, and the North German Lloyd third, with 500,000 tons. The fourth would be the British India Steam Navigation Company, with 386,000 tons, and the fifth the "P. & O.," with 313,000. Thus the largest merchant fleet in the world would be owned in America and the second and third in Germany, Britannia taking fourth place. As Mr. Rockefeller is largely interested in the American and Red Star lines, and as he has been associated with Mr. Morgan in some of his recent plans, a report has gained currency that these two lines may also enter the combination. The idea of a steamship "trust," in the sense of a monopoly, however, is not feared. As Mr. John Lee, manager of the White Star line, is reported to have said in discussing the Leyland purchase, "the ocean can never be controlled by a trust"; but as the cargoes of the transatlantic steamers are brought to the seaboard by rail, it is believed that with the railroads controlled by the same people who are now acquiring fleets of steamers, the rates can be so adjusted that shippers will see the advantage of having their freight go by the right line.

Along with the news of the Leyland purchase comes the news that the Hamburg-American Company (German) has bought the Atlas line, the only British line plying between New York and the West Indies and South America. The general manager of the Hamburg-American Company is reported to have said in an



ALL THE WORLD'S A WHEEL.
And J. Pierpont Morgan is the Wheelman.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

interview, that "the purchase of the Atlas line is a continuation of the policy of the Germans to wrest the supremacy of the sea from England." German tonnage has increased rapidly in the last thirty years. In 1873 it was 167,000 tons, in 1898 it was over 1,000,000 tons. Says the Boston *Journal*, in commenting on the Atlas-line purchase: "This transaction is very much more significant than it seems upon the surface. It is a declaration by the Hamburg-American Company of war upon the maritime interests of the United States. The Atlas line rightly belonged to America. Its British owners recognized it. They believed that it was only a question of time when it would fall into our hands. But the Hamburg-American people, with their vast resources, were determined to prevent this. They were eager to cut in while there was opportunity. They have possessed themselves of an important link in our natural line of communication with the Southern countries, and it will require a strenuous effort to dislodge them."

According to the German navigation laws the Atlas line steamers, being now owned in Germany, can fly the German flag. The Leyland line steamers, however, can not fly the American flag, as our navigation laws admit to American registry only ships built in this country. Says the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The United States has an excellent opportunity now to extend its markets and to enlarge its merchant marine by reason of Great Britain's 'preoccupation' in South Africa. This can be done without compelling the American people to pay one cent in the way of subsidy to shipowners. If our navigation laws were amended so that foreign-built ships could be admitted to American registry and sailed under the American flag, the problem of enlarging our merchant marine would be solved at once. The practical German does not hesitate to adopt this policy, altho his industrial and commercial development is of a more recent date than that of the United States. In the first year of the twentieth

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

century the United States leads all the nations as a factor in the world's commerce, but in the future it may be assumed that the rivalry between the nations will be keener than ever before. If, as is contended, a mighty merchant marine is essential to our commercial supremacy, this is as good a time as any to begin laying the foundation of the American merchant marine. We can not, for the present at least, compete with Great Britain in the number of vessels our shipyards can turn out, but if Americans were allowed to buy foreign-built ships and sail them under the American flag we would soon have a merchant fleet adequate to the needs of our commercial development. Meantime, the fact that the Germans are making renewed efforts to develop larger trade relations with South America and the West Indies should stimulate the energies of Americans. Our manufacturers and merchants may discover some day that Europe does not intend to admit them always to its markets upon as favorable terms as they now enjoy. In anticipation of that day they should lose no time in cultivating commercial relations with South America. A dollar made in trade with our Southern neighbors is worth quite as much as one acquired by the sale of our products in the European market. It is not true Yankee thrift or enterprise to allow such a valuable trade field to remain only half developed."

NEW LIGHT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

IN view of the severe charges of cruelty and outrage that have been made against the allied forces in China, two authoritative statements regarding the conduct of the American troops, from the pens of General Chaffee and Lieut. Thomas Franklin, have aroused wide interest. General Chaffee, in a communication to the War Department, warmly protests against the "exaggerations" of many of the correspondents who have written for the American press on the Chinese campaign, and he takes up in particular and refutes in detail the statements made by Thomas F. Millard in an article entitled "A Comparison of the Armies in China," published in *Scribner's Magazine* last January. General Chaffee declares this article to be "an exaggerated statement in many instances and extraordinary as a whole," and gives it as his opinion that "Mr. Millard must surely base his statements on hearsay, supplemented by his imagination."

Mr. Millard's most serious charges against the American troops are that they participated in the shooting and bayoneting of harmless and helpless people, and that "every town, every village, every peasant's hut in the path of our troops was first looted, then burned." Both of these statements General Chaffee declares to be untrue. Fully three-quarters of the houses passed, he says, are standing to-day, and during the march of the column to Peking part of but one town, Chang-chia-wan, was burned. General Chaffee charges the magazine critic with a multitude of inaccuracies and distortions in his allegations and comparisons on minor matters, and concludes with some remarks on the evil effect upon the army caused by the publication of such false statements. Exaggeration of the unavoidable hardships of warfare and constant harping on the privations endured, he says, have the worst possible effect on the soldier's spirit, tending to depress and weaken, instead of to strengthen, his powers of endurance. "In putting his finger on this misleading article," observes the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, "General Chaffee has rendered a service to the cause of truth and helped to set the allies, and especially his own countrymen, in a proper light before the world."

The report of Lieutenant Franklin, one of General Chaffee's aides in the march to Peking, is chiefly interesting on account of the wealth of detail that it gives in relation to the methods employed by the allied forces in their campaign. He starts with the statement that "the American soldier was the best fighting man of all the allies," and he declares that the American column, during the arduous march to the relief of the beleagured legation, was the best fed and provided for. The Americans, moreover, "kept the best policed and cleanest camps." "In transportation," he continues, "none of the allies could touch the Americans. Altho we had only escort wagons, their size and the amount they hauled surprised the foreigners." Lieutenant Franklin describes the uniforms of our troops as more practical than ornamental, but condemns the laxity that led officers as well as men to appear careless as to their personal appearance. Nevertheless, "the American's arms were always clean and in good order, and he can shoot and take care of himself better than his more neatly dressed brothers-in-arms"; and "he was animated by a spirit of humanity and regard for the rights of others that was in marked contrast to the actions of these same presumably disciplined troops." "After all," he adds, "these things are

AS DOCTOR OF LAWS PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE FINDING PATIENTS.

—*The Chicago Daily News.*

CLEAN FORGOT WHAT HE WENT AFTER.

CUBA: "Where's that absolute independence broom I sent you to Washington for?"

THE DELEGATE: "By gum! I thought there was something I had forgotten."

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

POLITICAL WOES IN CARICATURE.

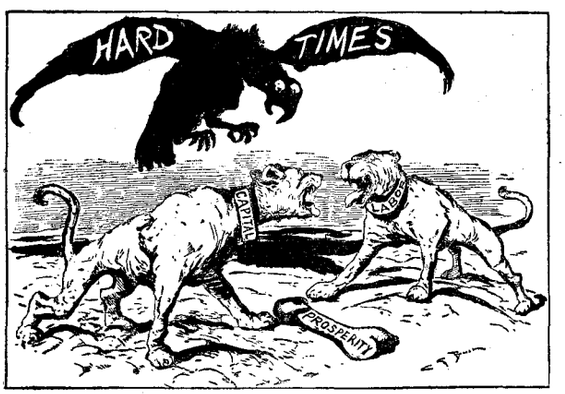
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the true test of true discipline, and not perfect alinement and polished buttons. But both could go hand-in-hand." Commenting on these interesting statements from the field of war, the Boston *Journal* declares that "this official report of a keen, accomplished, professional soldier makes very amateurish the stories which brilliant correspondents have told in newspapers and magazines. What he writes is, in the main, just what citizens who are proud of their country would desire and expect as the record of the troops of the republic."

A tribute is also paid to the American forces by Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander at Peking, who, in a recent report to the British War Office, warmly praises the conduct of the American and Japanese troops, and makes special mention of the friendly cooperation and loyalty of General Chaffee, General Wilson, and the other American officers.

END OF THE ALBANY STREET-RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE strike of street-car employees in Albany, N. Y., culminating in bloodshed and the calling-out of troops, and occurring at a time when other important bodies of workingmen are threatening to strike, has attracted national attention. This labor war, affecting over a thousand employees and dislocating fifty miles of street-railroad traffic, was caused by the men's demand for the recognition of the union and a uniform wage scale. It is said that the cause which actually precipitated the strike



THE BIRD IS WATCHING THE BONE!
—*The New York World.*

was the demand of the union that certain non-union men be dismissed from the employ of the company or else be compelled to join the union. The company refused these demands, the strike began, and on May 14 the company tried to operate its cars with non-union men. The cars as they left the barn were met by crowds of strikers and their sympathizers; one of the cars was wrecked and left lying in the gutter, and the motorman was severely wounded by a missile. The management of the trolley system asked the governor for protection, and he called upon the National Guard of the State. Over two thousand militiamen were sent to Albany, and on May 16 the scenes of disorder were repeated. Many men were wounded in the streets, and two merchants, standing by as spectators, were fatally wounded by a volley fired into the crowd by soldiers on a street-car.

On the 18th the company and its striking employees reached an agreement, and the strike ended. The men won their demand for twenty cents an hour and the demand that the company agree to treat with committees of the employees. The men, in turn, conceded the right of the company "to employ union or non-union men and to discharge them for cause." The following unusual paragraph in the agreement attracts a good deal of commendation:

"To reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the traveling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced, but that at least forty-eight hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon. And if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work."

In addition to the loss of two lives, the cost of the strike, which lasted twelve days, is estimated at nearly $70,000. The cost to the company was about $17,500; to the men, $17,800; and to the county, for the expenses of the military, $33,700. Most of the daily papers argue that, however righteous the demands of the men, they had no legal or moral right to prevent by force the work of the non-union men imported to take their places. The Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican* advocate compulsory arbitration as the best preventive of strike riots, while the New York *Journal* believes that public ownership of the street railways would accomplish that result.

The New York *Worker* (successor to *The People*), in answer to the question, "What would Socialists in office do in such an emergency as this?" replies:

"A Social-Democratic city council would appropriate money to aid the strikers, if needed—as Socialist city councils have done in France.

"It would forbid the importation of scabs and use the police to enforce the provision.

"It would, when the company's franchise was legally forfeited, take possession of the street-car system and operate it for the public good—with an eight-hour day, union wages, and fair treatment for the employees.

"A Social-Democratic governor would support the local authorities and would call out the troops, if needed, to enforce such action."

Do Large Salaries Afford any Assurance of Honesty in Employees?—The remarks of Judge Wofford, of the criminal court in Kansas City, in sentencing a young man who had been found guilty of stealing a tray of diamonds from his employer, open up a broad line of inquiry. The judge plainly intimated that this diamond merchant deserved to have his goods stolen as a punishment for paying his clerk only $6 a week. This incident suggests to the Washington *Post* the following question:

"Ought the wages of employees to bear any relation to the value of things they handle, the degree of temptation to which they are exposed, or the facilities afforded by the positions they fill for appropriating their employer's property?"

The Post answers its own question in the negative. "Most of the great embezzlements," it says, "the looting of banks, trust companies, and other corporations, are not the work of underpaid employees"; and it adds that "large salaries do not furnish any security against rascality, and inadequate compensation does not make an honest boy or man turn to thieving." The New York *Commercial*, on the other hand, declares:

"It may with fairness be submitted that of two bank cashiers in a given community—with equal degrees of natural honesty, of the same training and tastes, with about the same yearly expenses to be met, each performing about the same work actually worth, say, $2,000 a year, but one receiving $2,500 and the other only $1,500—the underpaid man is much the more likely to 'go wrong.'

"And we can not withhold a measure of sympathy from Judge Wofford in his impulse to 'roast' the employer of the six-dollar-a-week diamond salesman, or fail to commend the sentiments of the late Judge Danforth, of the Maine supreme court, who, in sentencing a defaulting bank cashier to a long term in state's prison, remarked casually but forcibly and significantly:

"'I only wish that the law permitted me to send along to prison with you every one of the bank directors, who, through a long term of years, expected you to do your work, live respectably and becomingly, bring up a large family, and be honest—all on a salary of $600.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKING PEOPLE.

AS the American invasion of European markets advances, the alarm of the European press, as will be seen by an article in our Foreign Topics Department this week, seems to increase. The proposal of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu that Europe form a tariff union against the United States has not met a wide response, and now the Cologne *Gazette*, according to the cable despatches, proposes a Russo-German commercial union against America, only to find that the Russians are reported to be more inclined to favor a Russo-American union against Germany. What the governments thus fail in doing, however, may be attempted by the manufacturers interested, if we are to credit a Geneva despatch to the London *Daily Mail* to the effect that the Swiss, Austrian, and German manufacturers are contemplating a union to boycott American goods. This news is undoubtedly "important if true"; but in a cable despatch from the manufacturing city of Prague, in Austria, where the movement is said to have originated, it is stated that the manufacturers there know nothing about such a movement. In the mean time, our successes in the arena of international trade rivalry go on. The German "Verein für Socialpolitik" has just brought out a book containing an alarmist view of American trade competition, written by Dr. Carl Ballod, who sees great danger to European manufacturers in our growing iron, steel, cotton, and silk industries. The American consul at Edinburgh says: "The tide of American imports into Scotland steadily rises. This is true not only of our food products, which are in almost universal demand, but also as to a numerous variety of manufactures. During the last twelve months the quantity of American goods in the markets of the east of Scotland has been much larger than ever before, and the volume of trade visibly greater."

All this lends a good deal of interest to a remarkably frank discussion of the superiority of the American workingman to his British cousin that appears in the current *Edinburgh Review*. The superiority is due principally, thinks this writer, to the fact that "whatever the recognized number of their [the American workingmen's] hours may be, whatever the kind of work, whatever the conditions under which it is carried on, the overwhelming majority of them put their hearts and minds into their work, and make their output as large as is possible to them." The American, further, "seems, as it were, to catch the spirit of the vast combinations of subtle mechanism amid which he plays his important but limited part, and to be glad of every opportunity of aiding in the development of the speed and economy with which they fulfil the constructive and adaptive functions for which they exist. And so, not only does he do what in him lies to get the largest results out of the machinery on which he is employed, as it stands, but it frequently happens that men come to the manager, or the head of their department, with ideas as to some further saving or still greater increase of production." This spirit, it seems, is almost unknown in Great Britain.

Another factor that tells in America's favor is the climate:

"The keen dry air of the larger part of that area in the States in which industrial operations seriously competing with our own are carried on is a constant and powerful incentive to activity of body and mind. Its results are seen in the strenuous lives led by persons of every class and occupation. The intensity of the nervous stress daily submitted to, and apparently with something like enjoyment, by the average professional and business man in the States bears the same kind of relation to that which is usual with us, as is borne by the manner of life of all but our leisure classes to that common in England before the days of telegraphs and telephones. . . . Speaking broadly, therefore, a climate which, like the American, acts as a perpetual nerve tonic, is calculated to enhance production—to give those who live subject to its influence corresponding industrial advantages."

This leads to the consideration of another advantage:

"For the realization of those advantages, however, another condition appears to be necessary, which condition is also present in the United States—that is, the currency of rates of wages high enough to enable the workingman to eat a large amount of meat. Without that form of support in extensive quantities the high evolution of energy witnessed in the American workingman would either not take place, or would result very speedily in mental and bodily exhaustion. In the United States the rates of wages in most manual occupations are quite sufficiently higher than those current here to allow of the regular consumption by the workingman and his family of a much greater amount of meat than is ordinarily eaten in corresponding working-class households in this country. The impression current in some quarters, that, by reason of the protective tariff, the cost of living in the United States is so much greater than in this country that the notoriously considerable and frequently great difference in nominal wages fails to secure an appreciably higher standard of material well-being, is altogether erroneous. There may, no doubt, be conveniences and luxuries for which the discrepancy in current cost is altogether to the disadvantage of the dweller in the United States. Cab-hire and clothes at fashionable tailors' are, doubtless, more costly than is the case with us. But American workingmen do not incur these charges any more than workmen here, and in their budgets rent is probably the only item which, as a rule, is considerably larger than is usual in this country, having reference to the article obtained. Meat is about as cheap as, or perhaps somewhat cheaper than, with us. Boots are probably no more expensive, of the kinds worn by working people. As to clothes of corresponding qualities there is some difference of opinion, but having regard to the fact that cotton can be, and is, worn during the hot months, it seems doubtful whether the total cost for dress is more for a working-class household of the same size in the States than in this country. Some figures published in the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor in September, 1898, on wages in the United States and Europe, are put forward very tentatively, being professedly based, so far as this country is concerned, on very limited data. Still, a few of them may be mentioned as affording probably an at least approximate illustration of the differences between the wages current here and in the United States in some of the occupations most closely associated with the engineering industry. We take the figures for 1896, as that appears to be the latest year for which a comparison is available. The average daily wages for 'machinists,' probably equivalent to what we should call a good average workman in an engineering shop, for iron-molders, and for pattern-makers are—translated into our money—approximately, for certain cities in the United States, ten shillings [$2.40], ten shillings and sevenpence [$2.54], and eleven and ninepence [$2.80], and in certain cities of Great Britain six and threepence [$1.50], six and eightpence [$1.60], and six and sevenpence [$1.58]. It is quite possible that the disparity thus indicated is greater than that which actually obtains, but even a considerable deduction would leave the margin of difference still important. In the steel industry there is reason to believe that the disproportion in the general scale of wages between the two countries is markedly on the same side."

Added to these physical advantages are "certain moral and intellectual advantages":

"Chief among the former, from the economic point of view, is the democratic structure of society in the United States and the absence in the industrial sphere of anything corresponding to those sharply marked distinctions of class which are so perceptible through the factory and workshop systems of this country. There is, of course, plenty of careful grading in the finely organized manufacturing establishments of the great republic, but its basis is purely one of professional merit. There is no barrier there, vague and indefinable perhaps, but none the less real, such as still makes it always appear much more probable than not, even to the good English workman, that he will die a workman. To the American artisan of the same relative quality the chances seem excellent that he will have raised himself to a position, not of social superiority, but of greater comfort and larger leisure. The upward path is entirely open; he has seen, and daily sees, it mounted with sure and rapid steps by scores and even hundreds of his fellows, and there is no reason why, by the exercise of the same energy and resourcefulness, he should not attain a like success. In a word, the absence in the industrial system of the States and the presence in ours of distinctions cor-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

responding to that between commissioned and non-commissioned ranks in the army, or, however loosely, to that between gentle and simple, serves in an important degree to enhance the comparative stimulus to strenuous and intelligent exertion among American workingmen."

As to the intellectual advantage, a "higher level of intelligence prevailing among American workingmen" is frankly conceded, and we are told:

"They are, it must be remembered, in so far as they come of American stock, the members of a race of which, for many generations, a primary education of sound intellectual quality and of deeply democratic inspiration has been the common heritage. It has developed an average character of exceptional force and initiative. It prepared the way also for the establishment and the utilization of those institutions for instruction in applied science which have sprung up widely during the last thirty years, and which during the past fifteen years have been extended and developed by wealthy Americans with princely lavishness of building and equipment. Therein certainly has lain much of the nursing-ground of the industrial competition which we are now facing. We have to encounter a race of employers who fully appreciate the value of the best scientific and technical training for industrial life. And among the working classes we have to reckon with great numbers of parents who do not want their boys to be adding to the family income before they are sixteen or seventeen, and until they reach that age desire them to avail themselves as fully as possible of the excellently equipped secondary and technical schools which are so widely diffused in the principal industrial States. The result is that a large proportion of the youths and young men, with which the great establishments of the metal and other industries are constantly being recruited, enter the works with a general intelligence so well trained that they are speedily able to apprehend the principles of the machinery on which they are employed. Thus prepared, they find nothing uninteresting or ignoble in the limited parts assigned to the eye and hand of man in many of the highly specialized processes by which American manufacturing industry is increasingly distinguished. If put to such work, it is their aim that their machine should produce a 'record' in their works, and that, if possible, by improvements at their suggestion, their works should produce a 'record' in the States.

"Where is there to be found among us this admirable spirit? Will it continue in its full present measure with those who have it, and who, having it, deserve and are bound to pass us and any others who have it not? Is there any hope that by any modifications of the conditions in which our industries are set something of the same spirit may come to dominate our working classes? There are a few observers who deprecate alarm, for the reason that, as they hold, the American industrial pace is a great deal too hot to be permanently maintained by any nation that is not perpetually recruited by fresh blood from abroad. This view was forcibly maintained in an article on American *versus* British workmen by a very well-informed occasional correspondent of *The Engineer* newspaper. This acute writer, the whole of whose article (January 26, 1900) is highly deserving of study, and to whose analysis of the causes of difference between the industrial position here and in the States we feel much indebted, goes so far as to suggest that the population of the principal industrial States of the Union 'would cease to multiply, or would even actually diminish if the influx from Europe were to stop.' We believe that the fact noted by other well-informed observers, that at any rate among the better-class American artisan families there are rarely more than two children, may certainly be regarded as affording some support to the suggestion of which we have spoken."

Instances are then adduced to show that the American artisan finds himself too old to work at forty-five, sometimes younger. At this point the British workingman has an advantage:

"There can be little doubt that the effective industrial life of the British artisan exceeds by some ten to fifteen years that usual in the States, and that in trades in which the competition of American producers is most keenly felt. The Lancashire cotton-weavers and spinners commonly work on to the age of fifty-five or more, and engineers till between fifty-five and sixty or even later, and many of our own iron and steel workers to from fifty to fifty-five. Here, plainly, is a point in our favor. The difference between the total efficiency, as an agent in manufacturing production, of the average British and the average American artisan is very much less than appears from the records of their respective achievements in any single year, or even in any decade. And the stock of the British artisan in his own country is much more fruitful than when transplanted across the Atlantic. The average number of children in working-class families is much larger here than in the States. There is some consolation for us in these reflections, but it is of a kind which we need to cherish with much caution."

It is evident that a tremendous struggle is at hand:

"The American working classes are constantly being recruited by new blood, which they assimilate with surprising rapidity, and there seems to be no reason to anticipate that the stream of immigration will cease for many years to come. Until it does, and for some considerable time after that event, we have good cause to anticipate that American production will go forward at an ever-increasing rate of progression under the influence of the conditions which we have analyzed. . . . . .

"Yet there are things to be remembered which afford ground for sober encouragement. For a considerable time to come much the larger part of American manufacturing production in many departments will be required to meet the demands of the vast and ever-growing home market. British manufacturers, therefore, and British artisans have time, not to waste, indeed, in the vain hope that the industrialism of the States will wear itself out before setting itself to capture all our markets, but to prepare themselves for such a struggle as neither they nor their fathers have ever known."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COMPETITION is a cat with more lives than Combination can ever crush out.—*Puck.*

THE biggest failure in Wall Street last week was the failure to disturb the business of the country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

BRITISH ship-owners are combining to fight J. Pierpont Morgan. We hope they have picked out a nice soft spot to fall on.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THERE is a grim humor in Andrew Carnegie telling the British how to save their iron industry from American competition.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

CHINA hopes that after the reform is over there will be enough of the country left to enjoy the benefit of the moral improvement.—*The Washington Star.*

THE *Shamrock II.* met with an accident while sailing the other day, but it was nothing to the one it will encounter on this side of the water.—*The Chicago News.*

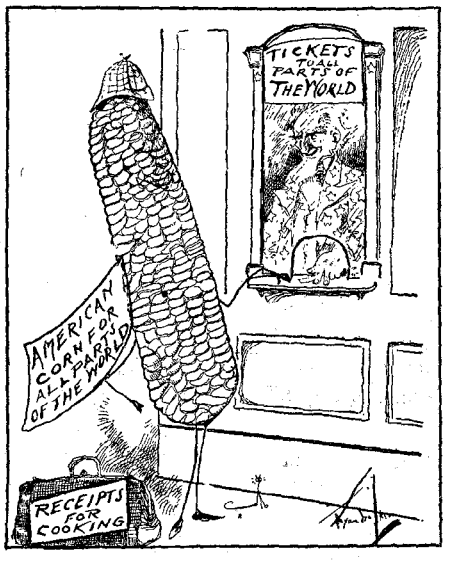
It is a wise railroad official who stays close to his office these days. If he takes a trip he is liable to return and find new owners in control of the road.—*The Omaha Bee.*

MORGAN may yet be glad he bought that steamship line, so he will have something to come home on if his friends in Wall Street keep on tearing things up.—*The Chicago News.*

NO ESCAPE.—"The Next World's Fair," is the heading of an editorial in the Philadelphia *Press.* Oh, dear! So we are to have them there, too, are we?—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE curious fact is pointed out that the date 1901 turned upside down makes 1061, in which year Edward the Confessor, the first king of that name, reigned over England.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IF, as Dr. Ament says, the Chinese realize the necessity for a new belief, we imagine that a belief in modern martial methods and equipment would appeal to them as strongly as anything.—*The Detroit News.*



AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY WHO HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO BEING EATEN.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

GREAT WRITERS AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE antagonistic attitude of Count Tolstoy toward state and church in Russia, and the enthusiasm with which the Russian students and many of the Russian people view him, were recently compared by the Vicomte de Voguë (in the *Gaulois*, Paris) to the reign of King Voltaire in France a century and a half ago. In commenting on this remark, *Literature* (London, April 27) says:

"There is no denying the exactness of the parallel, and there is nothing surprising in the alacrity with which the Vicomte de Voguë has pounced upon it. The only wonder is that he did not cover a whole page with parallels. For the phenomenon which he recognizes is one with which, tho it is hardly known in England, a long series of experiences has made most countries on the Continent familiar—the phenomenon of the man of letters as the centre of a disturbance. In Russia, of course, the causes of the phenomenon are clear enough. The poets and the novelists are the only Russians who ever get a fair chance of issuing manifestoes in opposition to the opinions of the ruling powers. Extinguishers are easily put upon the journalists and pamphleteers, but the imaginative writers are not, to the same extent, the objects of suspicion. On the one hand, the censor does not study their productions nearly so closely as he studies the newspapers; on the other hand, they have subtle ways of insinuating a gospel instead of preaching it. Consequently they are able, so to say, to steal the horse before the stable door is locked, and become the centers of disturbances because of their exceptional opportunities for causing them. In France the case is different; there any one may cause a disturbance who likes, and the name of those who like is legion. The strange thing, to the English observer, is that the men of letters should so readily be accepted as the leaders of popular movements. For of the fact that they are habitually so accepted there is no room for doubt. The Vicomte de Voguë instances the case of Voltaire as if it were unique. It is, on the contrary, the typical precursor of innumerable cases. As Voltaire was the center of a disturbance in the case of Calas, so was Zola the center of a disturbance in the case of Dreyfus. Their nearest analog in English literary history is Charles Reade; but tho Charles Reade delighted in disturbances, and wrote to the papers, like Zola, to stir them up, he was never taken so seriously. Not he, but Samuel Plimsoll, was the center of the disturbance to which 'Foul Play' was a contribution. But, in France, the cases of Voltaire and Zola do not exhaust the list, but only begin it. Other notable examples which at once suggest themselves are those of Rousseau, who set not France only, but a great part of the Continent, by the ears on a variety of questions ranging from the propriety of playgoing to the propriety of employing foster nurses; of Madame de Staël, who led the opposition to the first Empire, and of Victor Hugo, who led the opposition to the second; of Etienne Arago, the astronomer, who headed the rioters when they assailed the guard-house in the Place du Château d'Eau in 1848; of Lamartine, who told the Anarchists that the Tricolor had been carried round the world, whereas their red flag had only been carried round the Champ de Mars; of François Coppée and Jules Lemaître, those great twin brethren of the meetings of the Nationalist League; and of Paul Déroulède, the French Kipling, who, whether he lives at Paris or at San Sebastian, is always the animated center of lively internecine strife. It is a long list, and we in England have no list to compare with it. Among our contemporary men of letters the only one who has any claim at all to be placed upon such a list is Dr. Conan Doyle; and tho Dr. Doyle fires off many stirring letters about army reform and the misdeeds of South African cricketers, we do not find the general public taking sides for and against him as the French public takes sides for and against M. Déroulède. The only cases, in fact, in which the British public has violently taken sides for and against a man of letters have been those of Huxley and Lord Byron. The one was a center of disturbance because of his opinions as to the descent of man; the other because British respectability considered itself affronted by certain circumstances in his personal history. The difference in the phenomena is no doubt due to differences in national temperament. But it is certainly one which deserves attention from the literary historian."

Probably the most notable of all English literary revolutionists were two poets—Milton, who gave his lifetime and sacrificed his sight in the cause of political, religious, and divorce reform, and Shelley. Among other notable poet-liberals are Leigh Hunt (who suffered two years' imprisonment for a daring literary attack on the Prince Regent), Keats, and (in some respects) Byron. To the preceding group was opposed the reactionary school of Wordsworth (the "lost leader"), Southey, Scott, and Coleridge. Among more recent writers, the most notable reformers and liberals have been Whitman and Edwin Markham in America, and Ruskin and Morris in England.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

VERY few literary students or professional writers take the subject of the Baconian authorship of the Shakespearian plays seriously, or admit that the question is within the pale of "literary respectability." Indeed, with hardly an exception they are content to leave its discussion to writers whom they term "lawyers without a brief" and to the "uncritical herd," who are supposed to be the only persons visibly excited by the ingenious hypotheses of Judge Holmes (one of the originators of the Baconian theory) or by the great cryptogram of the late Ignatius Donnelly. A writer who does take this subject seriously, however, is Mr. Appleton Morgan, founder and president of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and editor of the Banks edition of Shakespeare in twenty volumes. Mr. Morgan, who is a lawyer as well as a Shakespearian student, many years ago developed a theory that the Shakespearian plays, as printed in the First Folio of 1623 (the first collected edition of the works) are "not monographs, but the work of many actors and stage censors, improving them constantly from their original mounting by Shakespeare." In support of this theory, he wrote "The Shakespearian Myth, or William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence." During the course of fifteen or twenty years' study, however, Mr. Morgan has from time to time altered his hypothesis to accord, as he believes, with facts which he has discovered in his investigations, and his position at present appears to have approached more and more to the views of the Baconians. Among the curious facts which have lately been brought to his attention are the following (we quote from *The Conservator*, April):

"Taking up a copy of 'Falstaff in Equity,' by my good friend, Judge Charles E. Phelps, of the supreme bench of Baltimore, I believed myself safe; for I knew he, at any rate, was no 'Baconian.' But this is what I read on page 130:

"'One of the famous controversies of the day the decision of which settled the action of assumpsit upon a firm basis, was Slades Case, reported by Coke. The courts being divided in opinion, the case was twice argued before all the judges of England. Francis Bacon was of Counsel, and associated with him as attorney on the same side was a lawyer named John Halstaff. The case was pending from 1596 to 1602. When the author of the First Part of King Henry the Fourth found himself obliged, in 1597, to find some other name to substitute for the offensive Sir John Oldcastle, and to find it in a hurry, did he get it from the name of his associate, John Halstaff? ["Sir John Falstaff"].'

"I admit that the appearance of the First Folio in 1623 is hardly explicable, except upon the theory that some one, not of Shakespeare's family, who did not own the copyright to a single one of the plays and who indicated no interest in his renown as a dramatist or playwright, or of Shakespeare's fellow actors, who were not persons of means, went to the large expense of getting it out. It was rather a costly book. Allowing for an edition of only five hundred copies, the outlay must have been from £840 to £1,400,* accordingly as we take Halliwell Phil-

*This is the estimate of Theodore L. De Vinne, given me April 4.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lipps' estimate of from twelve to twenty times for the purchasing value of money in those days—that is, from four to seven thousand dollars. As no trace can be discovered of any interest in Shakespeare, or even a mention of his name, between the years 1616 and 1623, there certainly was no commercial demand to justify the outlay. Nor did the First Folio operate as a 'boom.' The Second Folio was probably a 'remainder' from the First, as, except that the hopeless pagination of the First Folio was corrected therein, it is page for page and line for line a duplicate. Mr. De Vinne tells me that the type of that day was so heavy it would have been practically impossible to keep the matter 'standing' for seven years. We know there were no processes for stereotyping.* It by no means follows, of course, that Lord Bacon advanced this considerable sum of money to launch the First Folio, but, fully allowing for the non-sequitur, he was liberated at that date from his chancellorship; had been interested in theatrical matters; had a theory that stage plays should be encouraged as making 'history visible' to the people (thereby inculcating patriotism and divers other desirable things), and the probability is not one to be passed without consideration, especially as he had put into prose, in the year 1621, a History of King Henry the Seventh, the only sequent king whose reign had not been used by Shakespeare as a dramatic theme."

Mr. Morgan also cites several "coincidences," hitherto unpublished, among them the following:

"Othello was first published, in 1622, in Quarto (Shakespeare having died in 1616). In 1653 [1623?] it was reprinted in the Folio, with many important additions, among which was this passage:

> Like to the Pontic sea
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels returning ebb, but keeps right on
> To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

A short time previously Bacon had been studying the phenomena of tides and currents, and had discovered the fact that the current in the Bosporus always runs from east to west."

In fact, Bacon himself used this illustration in his posthumous treatise on tides of the sea. Another recent discovery is that "the author of one of the plays knew and restated the contents of a letter written by one French potentate to another, the original of which never came to light until 1780." Mr. Morgan's query is: Would William Shakespeare, the London actor-manager, or Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, have had the more ready access to this secret of state?

And yet Mr. Morgan, while appearing to believe that the argument for some great interest felt by Bacon in the plays is very strong, does not admit that his possible mask and substitute, William Shakespeare, was a mere "oaf who could not write his name—a letterless clown, a chump." To have made such a choice would have exposed Bacon beyond denial, says Mr. Morgan, and the evidence is pretty clear that the manager Shakespeare's personal friends, including his fellow actors, Ben Jonson, and many others, accepted him as a man of wit and parts; neither could all London, which thronged to see the plays, have been persuaded that they had been written by a man who did not know even how to write his name.

In conclusion, Mr. Morgan signs the following "protocol" with the Baconian iconoclasts, which certainly indicates that he is willing to go a long way with them, altho not accepting, as yet proved, the Baconian authorship of the plays:

"I. The plays known as Shakespeare's were produced in London as William Shakespeare's between the years 1584 and 1616, and were repeatedly printed and reprinted as his, in quarto, without cavil or demurrer from anybody except Richard Green and perhaps one other rival playwright.

"II. As they stand in the First Folio, the Shakespeare plays are the product of either the growth, or the augmentation, by their author or authors, of the Quarto versions, and contain thousands of eloquent lines and twelve out of sixteen entire plays, which, so far as any record can be discovered, never saw the light in Shakespeare's lifetime, or until seven years after his death.

"III. There are so many thousands of identities of thought, opinion, circumstance, error, and simultaneous correction of error, in the literatures we call respectively 'Shakespeare' and 'Bacon,' and so many coincidences between Bacon's known circumstances, doings, and studies, and the material of certain Shakespeare plays, that it is a wellnigh successful demonstration that Bacon had more or less to do with the issuing of the first folio edition of the Shakespeare plays.

"IV. The Baconian theory, so called, has arrived at a point where it can not be longer safely ignored. It is a monster of such frightful mien as, to be hated, needs but to be seen. But seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace. The only safety is to look the other way; or to say: 'There is absolutely nothing in it'—and take the consequences!

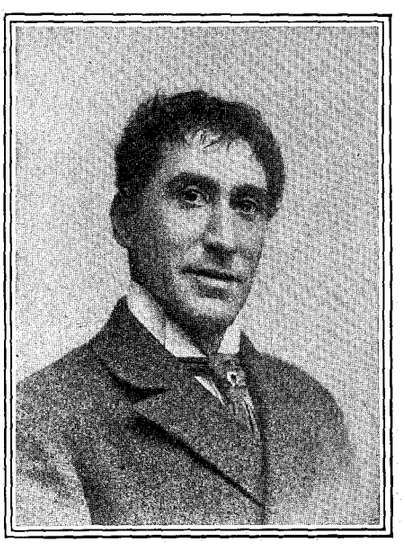
"V. The spirit of the whole series of plays is dominated by one man—tho this man might have had, and probably did have, helpers and coadjutors.

"As to the last article, I would like to add, that the most successful portion of Judge Henry Allen's work in refutation of the Baconian, or any other, anti-Shakespearian theory, is that in which he shows that all Shakespeare's predecessors and contemporary playwrights stuffed their plays with legal terms. That proposition, to my mind, amply shows where Shakespeare got his law, so that we are not driven to Bacon to find, for the legal terms in the plays at least, 'helpers and coadjutors.'"

*This is important. Of course, it could have been kept standing for a little while. Mr. De Vinne's idea was that the seven years' preservation in a printing-house was improbable.

ERNESTO NOVELLI, A NEW SUCCESSOR TO SALVINI.

ERNESTO NOVELLI, who is now generally accepted as Italy's greatest actor and a fitting successor to Tommaso Salvini and Ernesto Rossi, has lately finished a second engagement in Vienna, where he has made a profound impression. In this visit he has added four new characters to his already large repertory—Othello, Hamlet, Shylock, and Petruchio. The Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (May 8) remarks that wherever he has played in the course of the last year in Germany and Austria, critical theatergoers have been convinced that he deserves his high Italian reputation, and "nobly merits to be ranked among the greatest histrionic artists of all countries and of all times." We quote as follows:



ERNESTO NOVELLI.

"That measure of comparison which is so apt to be applied in the case of all new applicants for public favor inevitably brings his ability in juxtaposition to that of his two famous compatriots, Salvini and Rossi. And it may at the outset be said that while his art stands on a plane of excellence in every essential as high as theirs, he surpasses them appreciably in two respects—in his greater versatility and in a certain modern spirit of realism that brings his creations nearer to the sphere of our own appreciation and sensibility. By nature not as richly endowed as either of his great predecessors, with whom beauty of features, voice, and form played a not unimportant rôle, Novelli has succeeded in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

impressing on his work the stamp of a nature essentially sunny and lovable, much in the same manner as with us Joseph Jefferson, and it is this quality of goodness that characterizes so many of his principal creations, endearing them with a lasting affection for all who once have come within the influence of their charm."

In Paris and throughout Germany, Novelli has been acclaimed by the professional critics and by other actors as *facile princeps*. The Vienna correspondent thus speaks of his Shakespearian rôles:

"Two he has made his own in a manner that, once seen, is likely never to be forgotten: Shylock and Petruchio, stringent as they are in character, become in his hands typical figures that can be witnessed again and again, and ever with renewed delight. His Shylock has much of that Southern blood in his veins that gave life and vigor to the Othello of Salvini. Numberless little traits combine to present a distinctively Oriental type of Jew of the kind that unquestionably must have existed in Vienna in the time of Shakespeare and that is still to be found in Italy to-day. As for Petruchio it is simply a joy from beginning to end—such a brilliant *tour de force*, carried through with evident relish in the fun of the situation, is rarely seen on any stage, but once experienced one realizes that only in this joyous spirit of daring hilarity can 'The Taming of the Shrew' be given with full effect. The impression of the play was not unlike that of some original old Italian buffoonery, as living and apposite now as the day it was written."

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

A CENTURY ago, the idea of literary criticism in the antipodes would have seemed as incredible to our ancestors as would the vitascope and the automobile; and even fifty years later Macaulay would hardly have prophesied the appearance of his New Zealander in the year 1901. Yet British Oceanica is already furnishing a noticeable contingent of poets and prose writers, and the interest felt by Australians in literature is evinced by a recent article on the literary outlook in the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*. Most of the predictions revealing what the twentieth century will bring forth, remarks the writer, are depressing, since they are based on the unsatisfactory data of the present hour. Kipling has evidently reached his zenith; George Meredith is an old man, writing indifferent verse; and of the crowd of verse-writers whose names a few years ago were familiar as household words, there are few, if any, who have retained their hold on public attention. As to the great poets of the immediate future, they have yet to make their claims. The writer continues:

"The official chief singer of England—for in the world's thought the laureateship is a recognition of high poetical status—is lamentable as a successor to Tennyson and Wordsworth. Swinburne's day is over; the burning fervors of his genius we find no longer in occasional writings, which are little more than triumphs of technique. We have, for what they are worth, the London school of capable minor poets, Davidson, Le Gallienne, Thompson, and the rest, who have each produced a notable poem or two, and subsided. There has been a distinctively Celtic renaissance, with W. B. Yeats as its mystic high bard, and Moira O'Neill as its admirable popular exponent. Yeats is young, and may yet come down from his heights into the atmosphere of human probability. His genius is of the exalted spiritual type that seems to ordinary minds inarticulate. Moira O'Neill's songs of people who live and love, and suffer and laugh, are among the best of their kind ever written. Norah Hopper, Katherine Tynam, Fiona Macleod, and Jane Barlow form a very fine team of minors, in the various branches of Celtic literature of a distinctly poetical type. Indeed, it may be said that the minor poets of the past half-century have been superior on the whole to their class of former periods, making up as far as possible for lack of the highest inspiration by good workmanship. But of all those who write in the English tongue throughout the world there is no name generally known as that of a man or woman likely to produce work equal to that of the finest poets of the Victorian era. . . . At this hour the most promising, probably, is Stephen Phillips. His 'Christ in Hades' has passages of poetical exaltation more impressive than anything that has been written in our time; his 'Herod' has been hailed by many enthusiastic critics as a magnificently powerful drama, almost perfect in construction, and filled with rare beauty of thought and expression. Mr. Phillips is a young man, and those who hope that he will give the world a new series of great English plays may not be disappointed. As a deep student of the great masters of versification, he cultivated richly his capacity for conveying passion, emotion, and philosophy in perfect words and sonorous sentences. As a professional actor, credited with an especial knowledge of stagecraft, he should triumph over difficulties which proved too much for Tennyson and other poets, who vainly attempted to produce dramas suitable for public representation. . . . . .

"There is no reason to despair of a great literary harvest for the new century because the writers of unusual promise now in view are not many. In one of the London newspapers a critic has pointed out that the nineteenth century, in which imaginative literature achieved noble development, began even less auspiciously. The abject, almost unheard-of Pye was poet laureate in its first year. Wordsworth and Coleridge had just made their earliest efforts, only to be derided by current criticism. Lamb and Hazlitt were unknown to men, Byron was at Harrow, Shelley and Keats were little children. The nineteenth century, in its earliest decade, was almost barren of high-class literary production, but the gathering in of a rich harvest soon began. When the accession to the throne of the late Queen took place, Wordsworth, Southey, Landor, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Hogg, Leigh Hunt, Hood, and several lesser poets were living and most active literary forces. . . . Other branches of literature were well represented by writers still in the flesh, such as De Quincey, Maria Edgeworth, Galt, Isaac Disraeli, Sydney Smith, Bulwer Lytton, Hallam, James and Horace Smith, Brougham, Wilson, and Sir William Hamilton. The literary value of the Victorian era was contributed to by later comers, however, for most of these were near to the ending of their day.

"Of the survivors who remain a few are of the first rank, but will not much longer wear harness effectively. Among the best known in different fields of work are Herbert Spencer Russell Wallace, Hardy, Hall Caine, Aubrey De Vere, Robert Bridges, Leslie Stephen, Sir Walter Besant, and Sir Edwin Arnold. But it rests with the future to disclose the names of men and women who will do for the twentieth century in literature as well as did those of the nineteenth for their own period. Without exercising the gift of absolute prophecy, unhelped by any evidence whatever, it would be impossible to pick them out from among the mass of people now living. But they are probably there, indistinguishable now, but to make themselves known hereafter."

M. FAGUET, THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

THE latest name added to the group of French immortals is that of M. Emile Faguet, who was recently received into the Academy, and who, like his predecessors, MM. Brunetière and Lemaitre, is a distinguished critic. He is also a successful professor and a student of politics. From a short sketch of the new academician, found in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (April 15), we quote the following:

"M. Emile Faguet is the son of a professor and was born at Roche-sur-Yon in 1847. Here he began his studies, which were continued at Poitiers and finished at Paris, whither he came in 1864 and where, three years later, he entered the Normal School. In 1870 he retook the road to the Province, to the 'far West,' whence he had come, and served successively as professor at La Rochelle, Poitiers, Moulins, and Bordeaux, his advancement following a regular course and bringing him back to Paris, the first and last hope of every good *normalien*. This first hope was not unaccompanied by another, that of devoting to newspapers and reviews the fruit of his leisure moments and his literary recreations. In this he was not disappointed. Between his classes, M. Faguet wrote on current topics for *L'Evénement*, and afterward passed on to *La France*, where he began his ca-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reer as dramatic critic. Finally, when M. Jules Lemaitre left *Les Débats*, it was M. Faguet whom he designated and who became his successor. M. Faguet contributes also to other journals, reserving his most elaborate studies for the *Revue Bleue* or the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. But M. Faguet does not devote himself exclusively to this work. A professor he has been and a professor he wishes to remain, and in this direction his surest claims to distinction lie. His studies upon our great writers are regular lecture-courses, and have gained for him his chair in the Sorbonne. He writes as he lectures, and he lectures as he writes, without disdain, without pedantry, with vivacity and cheerful humor. As critic he is familiar with all our great literary periods, but his best studies are those devoted to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He is thus prepared for the study of the actual problems of to-day and for the field of speculative politics in which he has also won renown. His latest work is entitled 'Political Problems of the Present Time,' and has been already cited as an authority. His style is rapid and nervous, and he excels in pronouncing judgments in a single phrase, as, for example, when speaking of Voltaire, of whom he made a brilliant study ten years ago, 'This great intellect is a chaos of clear ideas,' and, again, 'He was a classical scholar who comprehended nothing of antiquity.' "—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. EMILE FAGUET.

THE BEST AGE FOR LITERARY ACHIEVEMENT.

THE question as to what is the age at which a writer's powers are at their highest is one that is frequently cropping up in literary discussions. *Literature* (London) recently retold the story of the painstaking author who, after a laborious calculation, had proved that the acme of brain-power is at sixty-three. After saving his best ideas for several decades, he at last wrote his "greatest effort" at the proper age, when to his grief and surprise his book was received with contempt. But his surprise, tho not his grief, was lessened when he discovered that his birth-certificate, through a lamentable error, had been misdated by two years, so that he had really written his book at sixty-five. Thereupon, in disgust at life, he is said to have turned reviewer.

In commenting on this article the New York *Bookman* (May) quotes various examples which show that the subject is by no means a matter of such simple calculation as this story would imply. It says:

"Of the greater novelists of the nineteenth century, George Eliot, as has been noted above, is one of those whose genius ripened the latest. Thackeray did not begin the writing of 'Vanity Fair' until he was thirty-five, and all of his longer novels were written between that age and the age of fifty-two, at which he died. 'Barry Lyndon' was published when he was thirty-one, and altho that is a very brilliant and even extraordinary book, Thackeray, in the years before the appearance of 'Vanity Fair,' was ranked only as a clever literary hack. In direct contrast were the early successes of Dickens. Before he was thirty he had given half a dozen masterpieces to the English reading world. He was little more than out of his teens when he began the writing of 'Sketches by Boz,' and he was only twenty-four when he undertook the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and his companions. While on this subject, it may be said that Dickens was rather an exception, because, altho in the work of his later life there was lacking some of that spontaneous humor and animal spirit which characterized his first productions, there was, on the whole, no marked diminution of his power. Trollope, as was told in the April number of *The Bookman*, began his literary career late in life. 'The Warden,' the first of his successful novels, did not appear until 1855, when the author was forty years of age. Victor Hugo, as every one knows, won his first extraordinary literary successes at so early an age that he was known as 'the divine child.' 'Les Misérables,' the greatest of his novels, however, was not written until late in life. Between the ages of twenty and thirty Balzac wrote a great number of novels and short stories which seem to have had no astonishing merit. It was not until about 1830 that there came to him the scheme of the 'Comédie Humaine,' and the beginning of his great success.

"To establish any hard-and-fast rule would, of course, be manifestly absurd, the history of literature is so filled with contradictions. Milton was fifty when he began the work of writing 'Paradise Lost.' Swift produced 'Gulliver's Travels' at fifty-nine. Defoe was fifty-eight when he gave up hack journalism to write 'Robinson Crusoe.' Scott had been for years a poet of world-wide reputation when, at the age of forty-four, he published the first of the Waverley novels. At fifty Darwin published 'The Origin of Species.' 'Middlemarch,' which is generally considered George Eliot's finest book, was not written until she was fifty-two. Hood was forty-six when he wrote 'The Bridge of Sighs' and 'The Song of the Shirt.' At the other extreme we have, for example, Byron, and Burns, and Pope, and Musset, and Gautier, and a score of others, whose greatest works were produced at an early age."

TALKS WITH THOMAS HARDY AND MRS. CRAIGIE.

THE series of articles entitled "Real Conversations," by the English critic, Mr. William Archer, appear to have struck a new note in contemporary literature. Under a semi-dramatic guise, Mr. Archer records the conversations which he has had with celebrated men and women of letters. In the opening paper (*The Critic*, April) there is a lengthy talk with Mr. Thomas Hardy. The dramatic caption is as follows: "Scene—Mr. Hardy's library at —— House, near Casterbridge. Discovered, before a smouldering fire of elms-logs, Thomas Hardy and W. A." The conversation ranges over various themes—the geography of "Wessex," Mr. Hardy's literary methods, and particularly his attitude toward the supernatural. In this connection some new facts are brought out as to Mr. Hardy's philosophical position. Incidentally, he announces that he is not a pessimist, as is commonly supposed, but rather a "meliorist." The conversation at this point proceeds thus:

"*W. A.* And the pessimist holds, I take it, that the principle of evil is the stronger.

"*Mr. Hardy.* No, I should not put it precisely in that way. For instance, people call me a pessimist; and if it is pessimism to think, with Sophocles, that 'not to have been born is best,' then I do not reject the designation. I never could understand why the word 'pessimism' should be such a red rag to many worthy people; and I believe, indeed, that a good deal of the robustious, swaggering optimism of recent literature is at bottom cowardly and insincere. I do not see that we are likely to improve the world by asseverating, however loudly, that black is white, or at least that black is but a necessary contrast and foil, without which white would be white no longer. That is mere juggling with a metaphor. But my pessimism, if pessimism it be, does not involve the assumption that the world is going to the dogs, and that Ahriman is winning all along the line. On the contrary, my practical philosophy is distinctly meliorist. What are my books but one plea against 'man's inhumanity to man'—to woman—and to the lower animals? (By the way, my opposition to 'sport' is the one point on which I am at all in conflict with my neighbors hereabouts.) Whatever may be the inherent good or evil of life, it is certain that men make it much worse than it need be. When we have got rid of a thousand remediable ills, it will be time enough to determine whether the ill that is irremediable outweighs the good.

"*W. A.* And you think that we *are* getting rid of the remediable ills?

"*Mr. Hardy.* Slowly but surely—yes.

"*W. A.* War, for instance?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"*Mr. Hardy.* Oh, yes, war is doomed. It is doomed by the gradual growth of the introspective faculty in mankind—of their power of putting themselves in another's place, and taking a point of view that is not their own. In another aspect, this may be called the growth of a sense of humor. Not to-day, nor to-morrow, but in the fulness of time, war will come to an end, not for moral reasons, but because of its absurdity."

In the next issue of the same magazine, Mr. Archer talks with Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbs"). The scene is appropriately located in her drawing-room, and the "period" is "tea-time." Mrs. Craigie has recently entered the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, and among some striking things brought out by this conversation are her views as to the relation of the Roman Church to fiction—a truly novel theme:

"*Mrs. Craigie.* Has it ever struck you that the Church of Rome, which alone among the churches of Western Europe enjoins and enforces continual examinations of conscience, is the real creator of modern analytical fiction? The Fathers of the church are the fathers of psychology. St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bernard, and Abelard—where will you find subtler soul-searching than in their writings?

"*W. A.* Alas, my dear Mrs. Craigie, you are speaking not only to a heretic, but to an ignoramus. My theological education has been sadly neglected. I have failed to read even Newman. His workmanship, of course, I admired; but he was exclusively concerned with issues that had no reality for me. . . . I should like to hear more about the connection between Catholicism and the art of fiction.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* Why, surely it is manifest. Analytic fiction has always arisen and flourished in the neighborhood of the confessional. Look at Racine, that exquisite psychologist—was he not a pupil of the Port Royal? And does not the modern analytic novel take its origin in France, among men who, tho some of them rejected Catholicism, one and all sprang from Catholic surroundings and were familiar with the theory and practise of confession? Look at Stendhal, Balzac, Flaubert, Bourget, Renan—all products of Catholicism, even if some of them fell away from the fold. And remember that Russia, the country of Turgeneff, Dostoiyevsky, Tolstoy, is also a country of the confessional. Why, it stands to reason—no Protestant searches his conscience, or habitually weighs his actions and scrutinizes their motives, as every Catholic must. Believe me, the analytic fiction of Protestants has always taken its analytic bent under Catholic influences.

"*W. A.* I think I could name one or two exceptions to the rule. I don't see what Catholic influence stimulated the genius of that sturdy Protestant Samuel Richardson, or, indeed, of Jane Austen. And, for that matter, what do you make of Shakespeare?

"*Mrs. Craigie.* My strongest case in point! He may or may not have been a Catholic himself (I think there is a very strong probability that he was); but at all events it is beyond dispute that he perfectly understood Catholicism, and was familiar with its rites and practises. Look at 'Romeo and Juliet,' for instance—the relation between Juliet and Friar Lawrence, and between Romeo and the Friar, is the relation between penitent and confessor, quite accurately portrayed. And see how Shakespeare has carefully eliminated the anti-Catholic bias of the man from whom he borrowed the theme—what was his name?

"*W. A.* Arthur Brooke, I think.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* ——who declares that he tells the story as an awful warning against the practise of 'conferring with superstitious friars.' Believe me, Shakespeare knew all about the confessional.

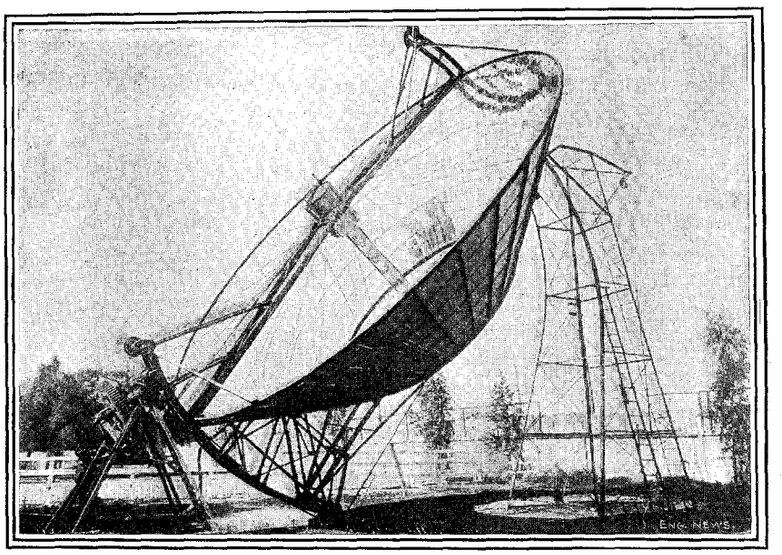
"*W. A.* Well, on the general point, I can bring you another, probably unexpected, ally. It would be hard, I fancy, to trace any Catholic influence on Henryk Ibsen; but in a very well-known epigram, he has said: 'At digte, det er at holde Dommedag over sig selv' ('Poetical creation means holding judgment-day upon yourself.') That is, in another form, your idea that constant self-examination makes the great artist; only, in Ibsen's view, the poet is his own confessor.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* I have sometimes thought of writing a drama round one of the great Catholic soul-searchers: but the subject would be too impracticable for the modern public, in the theater or out of it."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ENGINE RUN BY SOLAR HEAT.

THE California "Solar Motor," about which the daily papers have been printing a good deal, is no new invention, but merely a perfected form of a device that has been known for some time. It is at South Pasadena, and has attained considerable success, due chiefly to painstaking attention to the details of construction and the improved application of principles which have been made use of in former unsuccessful solar motors. The



SOLAR MOTOR AT SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM, CALIFORNIA.

description quoted below is from an article contributed to *The Engineering News* (May 9) by Alfred L. Davenport. Says this writer:

"The two principal features of the machine are the reflector and the boiler. The reflector takes the form of a truncated right circular cone. The greatest diameter is about 33 feet, the smallest diameter 16 feet. The surface of the reflector is made up of 1,788 plane mirrors whose reflecting sides form the inner surface of the cone. These mirrors are of glass, of the thickness of ordinary window glass, and are covered on the back with three coats of pure silver, and over this is a preparation to render them weather-proof.

"It will be seen that if the axis of the cone is in line with the sun, all rays incident upon the mirrors will come to focus on the axis. The reflector is put in this position in the morning, and is automatically kept in focus by an escapement device which is operated electrically by a clock every twenty seconds. The reflector is thus put in perfect focus every twenty seconds throughout the day.

"The whole machine is suspended in two trolley-ways by two heavy cables. The rollers are pivoted on top of either tower, and the tracks are double and curved, so that the entire reflector may be revolved on the rollers to secure the proper inclination. The photograph was taken in the winter, when the sun was far south, and shows the reflector tipped well up on edge.

"The structural work is entirely of iron, and is designed to resist a wind velocity of 100 miles per hour.

"The boiler is, of course, in the focus of the rays at the axis of the reflector. It is 13 feet 6 inches in length and has a capacity of 100 gallons of water, with an additional space of 8 cubic feet for steam. The shell of the boiler is a large straight steel tube, with a steam dome at the upper end.

"The interior construction of the boiler is of a special design, as is at once seen to be necessary, since it must be turned with the reflector through nearly 180° every day in order to follow the sun. A special device prevents water from siphoning over into the engine as the boiler is tipped back and forth. The managers do not wish to describe this feature of the apparatus at present.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The boiler is, of course, furnished with a safety-valve and water-gage. It works at a pressure of 150 pounds, which is attained in one hour after the reflector is placed in focus. The boiler is covered with a preparation containing lampblack. . . . . .

"The most obvious application of solar power is to pump water from the thousands of wells which are used for irrigation in vast regions of Southern California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. The days in those localities are almost absolutely cloudless from April to October, and the heat in many places is intense.

"The chief obstacles to the development of large portions of these lands are scarcity of water and the high cost of fuel. If the solar motor succeeds in providing the former, while avoiding the cost of the latter, all the more desirable parts of the great American desert can be brought to a fair degree of productiveness.

"It is thought that it will not be found advisable to increase the size of the machine over the one now in operation. This one now furnishes fully 10 horse-power, and improvements now under way will probably increase this to 15 horse-power.

"Where large power is required, several reflectors and boilers may be used to furnish steam to one large engine."

HOW DISEASE GERMS POISON US.

DISEASES, in a very large number of instances, are merely cases of poisoning, and in germ-diseases the poison is manufactured within the tissues of the body, where it will do the greatest amount of harm. How this comes about is told in the course of a recent lecture on "Poisonous Plants which Grow Within Our Bodies," by Dr. Henry H. Rusby, an abstract of which appears in *The Scientific American Supplement*. Says Dr. Rusby:

"The production of poisons by these plants is most easily demonstrated. It has already been shown that if the germs taken directly from the body of one suffering from a given disease be introduced into the body of another, the disease may be communicated to him; also that the germs can be propagated in some extraneous medium, as bouillon, for an indefinite period, and then be similarly used to inoculate another with their disease. In both these cases, the party to whom the disease is communicated can become the source for another inoculation, and so on, showing the successive reproduction and development of the plants in the bodies of the different persons. If, now, a portion of the liquid containing these germs be heated to a temperature known to be fatal to the latter, this power for the continued transmission of the disease is lost, as is clearly proven by inoculating an animal with the substance and failing to secure any further transmission of the disease from the substance of this body. No living germs, therefore, were conveyed to him in the inoculated substance. Yet, under these circumstances, we find that he will exhibit the subjective symptoms of the disease, so severely sometimes as to promptly cause his death. From this observation there is but one rational conclusion, namely, that the germs, while growing in the liquid, gave out to it their produced poison, which poison, injected in solution into the animal's body, poisoned it, just as it would have done had it been produced within that animal's body by germs existing there. So strong, it is said, will this poison solution sometimes become, where diphtheria germs are cultivated, that a single drop of it will kill a large and healthy horse.

"The extent to which the poison is produced under different conditions, or the 'virulence' of the germs, is extremely variable. This variation is manifested in different epidemics and in different cases of the same epidemic.

"Two quite distinct methods exist for the production of the poisons. One is the same as that followed by ordinary poisonous plants, like the toad-stool, or the aconite, belladonna, or strychnin plants. In each of these the poison results as a waste-product from the nutritive processes going on within the plant-body, so that the substance of the poison has previously belonged to the substance of the plant-body. While this poison can be of service to the plant as a protection, yet it can not be allowed to accumulate indefinitely. The aconite plant gets rid of it by storage in its tuber, which then decays in the soil after producing the plant of the following year. The belladonna plant stores most of it in the leaves, which fall and decay, while the strychnin plant does the same with its seeds. In the case of bacterial plants growing within our bodies, these poisons can be discarded from the plant-bodies only by excretion directly into our blood, and this, we have already seen, is proved by observed effects.

"The other method of poison-production is that by which the bacteria tear apart the organic substances of the tissues or fluids which surround them, extracting the very small portion which they can use, and leaving the residue, or part of it, in the form of a poisonous body. So far as the result is concerned, this method does not differ from the other, tho it explains the extremely destructive nature of these organisms in disease."

VOLCANOES AND THE WEATHER.

VOLCANIC phenomena have been a standing puzzle to scientific men, and it can not be said that they are yet agreed regarding the primary causes of eruptions. Some recent attempts to connect volcanic outbreaks with astronomical or meteorological phenomena are interesting. Two of these are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 27) by M. P. Goggia, in an article on "The Last Phase of Activity of Vesuvius." This phase, the author tells us, altho it has been marked by no great catastrophes, has been "fertile in observations and investigations," which have been brought to public attention by papers read before the various learned societies. He speaks particularly of attempts to connect the varying phases of the volcano's activity with the phases of the moon on the one hand and with the amount of rainfall on the other. Says the writer:

"During the last years of his life, Professor Palmieri thought that he had established a relationship between the phases of the moon and the activity of Vesuvius, analogous to that existing between the periodic movements of the sea [the tides] and the age of the moon . . . ; he even attempted to show that in every twenty-four hours there was a maximum and a minimum of volcanic force corresponding to the passage of the moon over the meridian. This was a seductive idea; but it would have a better basis if the existence of a central fire could be established irrefutably. Probably, also, M. Palmieri, under the influence of a preconceived idea, was led to generalize from facts due simply to chance; for many scientists have not accepted his theories and have even sought to establish their inexactness by researches of their own. Thus, M. Semmola, having observed Vesuvius during the two years succeeding the month of July, 1895, showed that in this period of time there were 265 days of particularly intense or feeble activity—a number which can not be made to correspond with the 103 lunar phases of the period of observation. Besides this, during full and new moon the volcanic activity was increasing 22 times, decreasing 13 times, and stationary 17 times; while at the quarters it was increasing 21 times, diminishing 12 times, and stationary 18 times. Despite these contradictory facts, we should note that as we have no exact standard to calculate the intensity of volcanic phenomena, the theory of Palmieri ought not to be definitely rejected. . . . . .

"The same may be said of the alleged relations between the rainfall and the phases of Vesuvian activity, studied by Dr. de Lorenzo. . . . The author attempts to show, by means of his observations, that the eruption of Vesuvius that took place in May last was due in great part, if not entirely, to the heavy rains of the preceding winter, which, filtering slowly through the soil to great depths, reached molten lava and caused the explosion. . . . He supports this idea by stating that after six months of comparative repose, coinciding with a long dry period, the volcano became all at once threatening in the latter part of November, after three weeks of excessive rain. Not content with his own observations, he refers to the history of Vesuvius and shows that the minimum of activity generally occurs yearly in the autumn, following the dry summer weather. It is well known that numerous scientific men have attributed great volcanic outbreaks to the sudden vaporization of sea-water that penetrates by means of fissures in the rock to the molten lava mass. Others, however, think that we may discard this hypothesis, as a number of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the most active volcanoes are more than one hundred miles from the sea; while in the Sandwich Islands boiling lava remains at a great height in a rocky mass situated in the open ocean, where there is easy communication with the water, without a single explosion ever taking place. . . . Certainly those who think that the sudden conversion of sea-water into steam will explain these explosions will accept M. Lorenzo's theory as accounting for them when they take place in inland volcanoes. Nevertheless, this is like all the great problems of the universe—we may build all kinds of hypotheses about them, but their solution will keep the human intellect busy for a long time to come."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW A GASOLINE MOTOR WORKS.

CONSIDERING the extent to which the naphtha or gasoline engine is used, especially in automobiles, there is great popular ignorance regarding its working. Many persons believe it to be an engine in which gasoline is used as fuel, and even those who know better than this, and who understand that it is a motor in which the piston is driven by the explosion of gasoline vapor, would have trouble in explaining details. For the benefit of such persons, M. E. Dieudonné describes in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, April 20) a common type of motor used to drive automobiles. Says this writer: "The vital parts of the apparatus may be divided into three classes: the motor itself, the carburator, and the arrangement for producing an electric spark, which is the usual method of exploding the gaseous mixture. Naphtha, air, oil, and the electric spark are the primary elements of its motion."

The motor consists of a cylinder in which slides a piston connected with two fly-wheels. It is closed on one side by a cover in which are two valves—one for aspiration, which admits the gas into the cylinder; the other for the escape of the gas after combustion. To explode the mixture, an induction-coil is usually employed, which is fed by a dry battery or by a small storage-battery. In order that this may give a spark, the primary circuit of the coil must of course be broken, and this is not done automatically by a vibrator, as in the ordinary induction-coil, but by an attachment to a secondary axle.

The carburator is a device in which the air is saturated with the vapors of the hydrocarbons contained in the naphtha. There are two kinds of carburators. In one, the air drawn in by the aspirator touches the surface of the naphtha contained in a reservoir; in the other, the gasoline is reduced to spray, the air is charged with the fine drops and is then drawn into the motor through a tube.

The motor works as follows:

"After the quantity of explosive and the arrangement of the sparking-apparatus have been regulated, the motor is started either by means of pedals, as in a tricycle or a quadricycle, or by turning a crank, as in an automobile proper. This displaces the piston in the cylinder, leaving a vacuum behind it; . . . at the same time the admission-valve opens and allows the explosive mixture from the carburator to enter the free space in the cylinder behind the piston. When the latter reaches the end of its course, the aspiration ceases and the valve closes. The explosive mixture is then contained in a closed space and is thus compressed by the piston on its return. At the end of the backward journey, the compression of the gas has reached its height. At this precise moment a cam fastened to a secondary axle has made one whole revolution, and the interrupter actuated by it breaks the battery circuit, causing a spark to pass between the terminals of the induction-coil. This explodes the gaseous mixture, which throws the piston forcibly forward to the end of its course. The axle bearing the fly-wheels continues to revolve, the piston moves back and pushes before it the burned gases, which escape by the escape-valve. . . . . .

"As we have seen, the working of the motor is thus characterized by four phases: Aspiration, compression, explosion, and evacuation. For this reason the motor is known as a 'four-time' motor. The positive work is done during the third phase—that of the explosion.

"These four phases follow each other with great speed, a two-horse-power motor making 1,500 to 2,000 revolutions a minute. The result is an enormous heating of the cylinder. To cool it, the constructors furnish it with radiant metal wings that increase the surface of the walls and favor the radiation of the heat into the exterior air. For motors of more than two horse-power, this mode of cooling is insufficient and it is necessary to establish a current of water around the walls of the cylinder.

"A word about the way in which speed is altered. In large automobiles, this is done by modification of the transmitting-gear, without affecting the number of revolutions made by the motor. In light vehicles the speed is changed by regulation of the point where the explosive mixture is set off by the electric spark, whose occurrence is hastened or retarded. Experience shows that the explosion has the greatest force when the mixture is ignited a little before the piston reaches the 'dead point,' because the explosion, even with the electric spark, is not absolutely instantaneous and the ignition is not propagated instantaneously throughout the whole gaseous mass. When the explosion is slightly premature, it has had time to extend throughout the whole volume of the mixture when the piston reaches the dead point of its course, and the effect is greatest. Retardation of the ignition, that is to say, its postponement until after the piston has passed the dead point, produces a contrary effect. Thus, the regulation of the time of ignition furnishes one mode of regulating the speed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROPORTION OF MEN TO WOMEN IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

THE estimated population of the earth is 1,500 millions, of whom a little more than half have been actually counted, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York). For 1,283 millions, or 88 per cent. of the whole, the sexes have been distinguished in the enumeration and estimation with the following result:

"Europe, with a population of 334 millions, has a female excess of 3⅔ millions; but the males are in excess in all the other continents. The excess of males is, in Asia, 16 millions in a population of 815 millions, in Africa more than a million in a population of 27 millions, in America more than a million in a population of 102 millions, in Australia half a million in a population of 4 millions. In the whole 1,283 millions, the net excess of males amounts to 15⅓ millions, or more than one per cent. Even in Europe there are large districts in which the males outnumber the females. These districts comprise Italy, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzogovina, and the country of the Don Cossacks—all in Southeastern Europe—in addition to the little German principality of Liechtenstein; and their aggregate excess of males amounts to half a million. In Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Russian Poland, and Great Britain, there are, on the other hand, 106 females for every 100 males. Germany has 104 females to 100 males, and the female excess in Hungary, Russia, France, and Belgium is comparatively small. Nor are males in excess in every non-European country. Nicaragua, for example, has a great excess of females, and, as its population consists largely of Indians and half-breeds, we see that female excess is not a peculiarity of the white race. Among the adult negroes of the Transvaal, too, there are many more women than men. The most peculiar ratios are shown by Hongkong and Hawaii. Hawaii has only 533 women, Hongkong only 409, for each 1,000 men.

"The general conclusion would seem to be that women are more social creatures than men, for they are rarest among sparse populations. Pastoral tribes and those that live by the chase show a large excess of males. So do agricultural countries, while in manufacturing countries females predominate. Laws, especially of real estate, inheritance, and marriage have an influence. Climate seems not to be without effect, for in general females predominate in the temperate, males in the hot and cold zones. Even the amount of rainfall has an apparent influence on the ratio of the sexes, arid regions having more males, wet regions more females. The cause is probably the scarcity of food in dry countries.

"The most striking result of these statistics is, however, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

great total excess of males, which far exceeds the excess of females in Europe. But the superfluous woman of Europe will probably derive little consolation from the fact that five husbands—or nearly so—are waiting for her in the wilderness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONTINUOUS RAILS.

CONTINUOUS rails are now common in this country on trolley lines, the joints formerly considered necessary to allow for expansion being obliterated by welding the rails together at the ends so as to make a line without break. It has been found that the rails are so firmly held by being made part of a continuous structure and embedded in the pavement that there is no danger of their buckling under the strain of expansion in hot weather. But engineers have not yet dared to apply this method to the steam railways, where continuous rails would be even more desirable owing to the higher speed and the very disagreeable effect of the jolt felt on passing from rail to rail, not to speak of the resulting injury to both the roadbed and the rolling-stock. Now an engineer of the Jura-Simplon Company in Switzerland has been investigating the matter mathematically and has come to the conclusion that continuous rails are just as practicable for trunk lines as for street-railroads. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, speaking of this engineer's work:

"He supposes that a rail 12 meters [40 feet] long and of 36 kilograms [80 pounds] is employed, which corresponds to ordinary usage; and he has based his calculations on a certain number of these rails laid without joints and exposed to a difference of temperature of 35° C. [63° F.]. The maximum force resulting from expansion of one rail would be transmitted to its extremity as a compression of 8.7 kilograms to the square millimeter [about 6 tons to the square inch], while the resistance to compression in a rail of this kind is normally about 80 kilos [20 tons]. It may be understood, then, that this addition to the normal resistance is absolutely negligible. And what is more, we must not think that it is wholly transmitted to the end of the rail. The rail is far from being able to expand freely along its entire length, it is held by the spikes that fasten it to the ties, and these in turn are embedded in the ballast, which holds them with considerable firmness. In fact, a thin layer of ballast is sufficient to counteract this whole tendency to expansion, and even to annul it completely. We have not yet reached the point, probably, where we can affirm that the joints are quite useless, and that all the rails ought to be welded end to end; such fastening is now contemplated only at points where the rails are somewhat sheltered from the sun, as in cuts or tunnels; but it seems to us not at all rash to generalize the theory and to consider that in the near future continuous rails will be adopted everywhere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Curious Landslide.—"The village of Vaglio, in the Etruscan Apennines, situated 2,500 feet above sea-level, began to slide into the valley of the Scoltenna on March 21," says *Cosmos*. "The entire village has now disappeared, and where nine hundred persons recently lived there is now only a lake. At 3 P.M. the curé of Vaglio, whose parsonage and church are at the highest point of the village, was stupefied to observe that his house had begun to move and was sliding down the slope. The surrounding houses followed in turn at a speed of about 25 centimeters [10 inches] an hour. The inhabitants made haste to save what could easily be carried away, and in a few hours they had removed the furniture, the sacred vessels of the church, etc. On the following day the landslide extended, and soon the whole village was sliding toward the valley. The efforts of the inhabitants to save their property were redoubled; the domestic animals were led away to a distance and the peasants camped out in the surrounding country. The slipping of the soil produced movements of the ground in front resembling huge waves, covering and engulfing houses and trees. In the following night the level of the river Scoltenna suddenly rose and changed the whole valley into a lake of more than 2 square kilometers (¾ square mile]. Nothing but water can now be seen on the spot where once stood the pretty village of Vaglio."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Preservation of Eggs.—The results of experiments made recently in Germany on various modes of keeping eggs are published in the *Markthalen Zeitung* (Berlin). Fresh eggs were taken in June last, treated for preservation in various ways, and examined in February with the following results, which speak for themselves:

Method.	*Percentage Spoiled.*
Kept in salt water	100
Wrapped in paper	80
In a mixture of salicylic acid and glycerin	80
Rubbed with salt	70
Painted with salicylic acid and glycerin	70
Dipped 12 to 15 seconds in boiling water	50
Dipped in a solution of alum	50
Dipped in a solution of salicylic acid	50
Painted with silicate of potassium	40
Painted with collodion	40
Kept in wood ashes	20
Varnished with gum-lac	20
Treated with a mixture of boric acid and silicate of potassium	20
Treated with permanganate of potassium	20
Covered with vaselin	0
Kept in lime-water	0
Kept in a solution of silicate of potassium	0

Niagara by Searchlight.—"There is little doubt," says *The Western Electrician*, "that the searchlight illumination of the Falls of Niagara, which is to be seen in all its glory this summer, will add materially to the attractive features of the Niagara frontier. The famous cataract is glorious by day, and when under the illumination of powerful searchlights, it is a truly remarkable sight. The illumination that will first be seen will be done by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and it is barely possible that the commissioners of the free parks will also recognize the advantage of making the spectacle as attractive by day as by night. It mars no natural beauty to direct powerful lights upon the plunging waters in order that admiring humanity may be entertained. As a feature of the Pan-American Exposition, powerful searchlights will be placed on the electric tower in the grounds at Buffalo and also on the observation tower at Niagara Falls. They will exchange beams of light, as it were, and it is expected that the spectacle will attract great attention. It is believed that the Niagara light will be visible as far as Toronto."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE work of constructing the Cairo-Cape telegraph line is being actively carried on, and keeps pace with the construction of the railroad from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza, says *The Scientific American*. Instead of cut poles, living trees, the branches of which are cut off, are planted along the line. Experience has shown that the living trees are not attacked by white ants like the poles. These trees take root easily, and only need to have the branches cut off from time to time. The wires are fixed simply by well-tarred hemp cords, which take the place of insulators. The trees will be replaced later on by iron poles, as has already been done over a part of the system.

THE discovery in a Chilian copper-mine of the body of an Indian workman who had died there many years ago, and who had been preserved from decay by the antiseptic action of the copper, is reported by J. A. W. Murdock in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (May 11). The mine in question is situated in the district of Chuquicamata, in the desert of Atacama. The Indian had evidently been killed by a fall from the roof, while engaged in collecting atacamite in a small basket, which was still in his hand, his stone implements being found alongside. "The body is in a perfect state of preservation, evidently due to impregnation of the tissues by copper salts, as well as to the antiseptic action of the exceedingly dry climate. As these mines were apparently quite unknown to the early Spanish colonists, it is to be inferred that the body is of considerably antiquity; this is corroborated by the style of dress (a waistcloth and two anklets) and by the stone tools used. The local belief is that it dates from before the time of the Spanish occupation, say 1600 A.D."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JESUS FROM THE JEWISH POINT OF VIEW.

THE once popular novel by George Croly, entitled "Salathiel," has been recently revived under the title "Tarry Thou Till I Come"—the words which Christ, according to tradition, spoke to Salathiel on the way to Calvary, and which have been used as the basis of a number of romances on "The Wandering Jew." In an appendix to this new edition of Croly's novel appears an interesting symposium by a number of Jewish scholars and rabbis in response to the question: What is the Jewish Thought To-day of Jesus of Nazareth?

The first answer is from Dr. Isidore Singer, managing editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," now in process of publication. He says in part:

"I regard Jesus of Nazareth as a Jew of the Jews, one whom all Jewish people are learning to love. His teaching has been an immense service to the world in bringing Israel's God to the knowledge of hundreds of millions of mankind.

"The great change in Jewish thought concerning Jesus of Nazareth I can not better illustrate than by this fact: When I was a boy, had my father, who was a very pious man, heard the name of Jesus uttered from the pulpit of our synagog, he and every other man in the congregation would have left the building, and the rabbi would have been dismissed at once. Now, it is not strange, in many synagogs, to hear sermons preached eulogistic of this Jesus, and nobody thinks of protesting—in fact, we are all glad to claim Jesus as one of our people."

One of the most striking expressions of opinion is from Dr. Kaufman Kohler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York. He writes:

"The true history of Jesus is so wrapped up in myth, the story of his life told in the Gospels so replete with contradictions, that it is rather difficult for the unbiased reader to arrive at the true historical facts. Still the beautiful tales about the things that happened around the lake of Galilee show that there was a spiritual daybreak in that dark corner of Judea of which official Judaism had failed to take sufficient cognizance. 'The stone that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone' of a new world. . . . . .

"His whole manner of teaching, the so-called Lord's Prayer, the Golden Rule, the code of ethics expounded for the elect ones in the Sermon on the Mount, no less than his miraculous cures, show him to have been one of the Essenes, a popular saint. But he was more than an ordinary teacher and healer of men. He went to the very core of religion and laid bare the depths of the human soul. As a veritable prophet, Jesus, in such striking manner, disclaimed allegiance to any of the Pharisean schools and asked for no authority but that of the living voice within, while passing judgment on the law, in order to raise life to a higher standard. He was a bold religious and social reformer, eager to regenerate Judaism. True, a large number of sayings were attributed to the dead master by his disciples which had been current in the schools. Still, the charm of true originality is felt in these utterances of his when the great realities of life, when the idea of Sabbath, the principle of purity, the value of a human soul, of woman, even of the abject sinner, are touched upon. None can read these parables and verdicts of the Nazarene and not be thrilled with the joy of a truth unspelled before. There is wonderful music in the voice which stays an angry crowd, saying, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone!'—that speaks the words, 'Be like children, and you are not far from the kingdom of God!' . . . . . .

"'Did the Jews reject Christ?' Jesus anticipated a reign of perfect love, but centuries of hatred came. Could the Jews, victims of Christian intolerance, look with calmness and admiration upon Jesus, in whose name all the atrocities were perpetrated? Still, the leading thinkers of Judaism willingly recognized that the founder of the Christian Church, as well as that of Islamism, was sent by divine Providence to prepare the pagan world for the Messianic kingdom of truth and righteousness. The Jew of to-day beholds in Jesus an inspiring ideal of matchless beauty. While he lacks the element of stern justice expressed so forcibly in the law and in the Old-Testament characters, the firmness of self-assertion so necessary to the full development of manhood, all those social qualities which build up the home and society, industry and worldly progress, he is the unique exponent of the principle of redeeming love. His name as helper of the poor, as sympathizing friend of the fallen, as brother of every fellow sufferer, as lover of man and redeemer of woman, has become the inspiration, the symbol, and the watchword for the world's greatest achievements in the field of benevolence. While continuing the work of the synagog, the Christian Church with the larger means at her disposal created those institutions of charity and redeeming love that accomplished wondrous things. The very sign of the cross has lent a new meaning, a holier pathos to suffering, sickness, and sin, so as to offer new practical solutions for the great problems of evil which fill the human heart with new joys of self-sacrificing love.

"All this modern Judaism gladly acknowledges, reclaiming Jesus as one of its greatest sons. But it denies that one single man, or one church, however broad, holds the key to many-sided truth. It waits for the time when all life's deepest mysteries will have been spelled and to the ideals of sage and saint that of the seeker of all that is good, beautiful, and true will have been joined; when Jew and Gentile, synagog and church, will merge into the church universal, into the great city of humanity whose name is 'God is there.'"

Cesare Lombroso, the celebrated criminologist and professor in the University of Turin, says:

"In my eyes Jesus is one of the greatest geniuses the world has produced; but he was, like all geniuses, somewhat unbalanced, anticipating by ten centuries the emancipation of the slave, and by twenty centuries socialism and the emancipation of woman. He did not proceed by a precise, systematic demonstration, but through short sentences and by leaps and bounds, so that without the downfall of the Temple, and without the persecutions of the Christians under Nero, his work would have been lost."

Dr. Max Nordau, the critic and philosopher, writes:

"Jesus is soul of our soul, as he is flesh of our flesh. Who, then, could think of excluding him from the people of Israel? St. Peter will remain the only Jew who said of the son of David, 'I know not the man.' If the Jews up to the present time have not publicly rendered homage to the sublime moral beauty of the figure of Jesus, it is because their tormentors have always persecuted, tortured, assassinated them in his name. The Jews have drawn their conclusions from the disciples as to the Master, which was a wrong, a wrong pardonable in the eternal victims of the implacable, cruel hatred of those who call themselves Christians. Every time that a Jew mounted to the sources and contemplated Christ alone, without his pretended faithful, he cried, with tenderness and admiration: 'Putting aside the Messianic mission, this man is ours. He honors our race and we claim him as we claim the Gospels—flowers of Jewish literature, and only Jewish.'"

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of the Sinai Congregation and professor of rabbinical literature in the University of Chicago, says:

"Under close analysis, his precepts will be found to contain nothing that was new. There is scarce an expression credited to him but has its analogon in the well-known sayings of the rabbis. He did not pretend to found a new religion. The doctrines he developed were the familiar truths of Israel's prophetic monotheism. Nor did his ethical proclamation sound a note before unknown in the household of the synagog or in the schools. He was in method a wonderfully gifted Hagadist. His originality lies in the striking form which he understood to give to the old vitalities of his ancestral religion. He moved the heart of the people.

"The Jews of every shade of religious belief do not regard Jesus in the light of Paul's theology. But the gospel Jesus, the Jesus who teaches so superbly the principles of Jewish ethics, is revered by all the liberal expounders of Judaism. His words are studied; the New Testament forms a part of Jewish literature. Among the great preceptors that have worded the truths of which

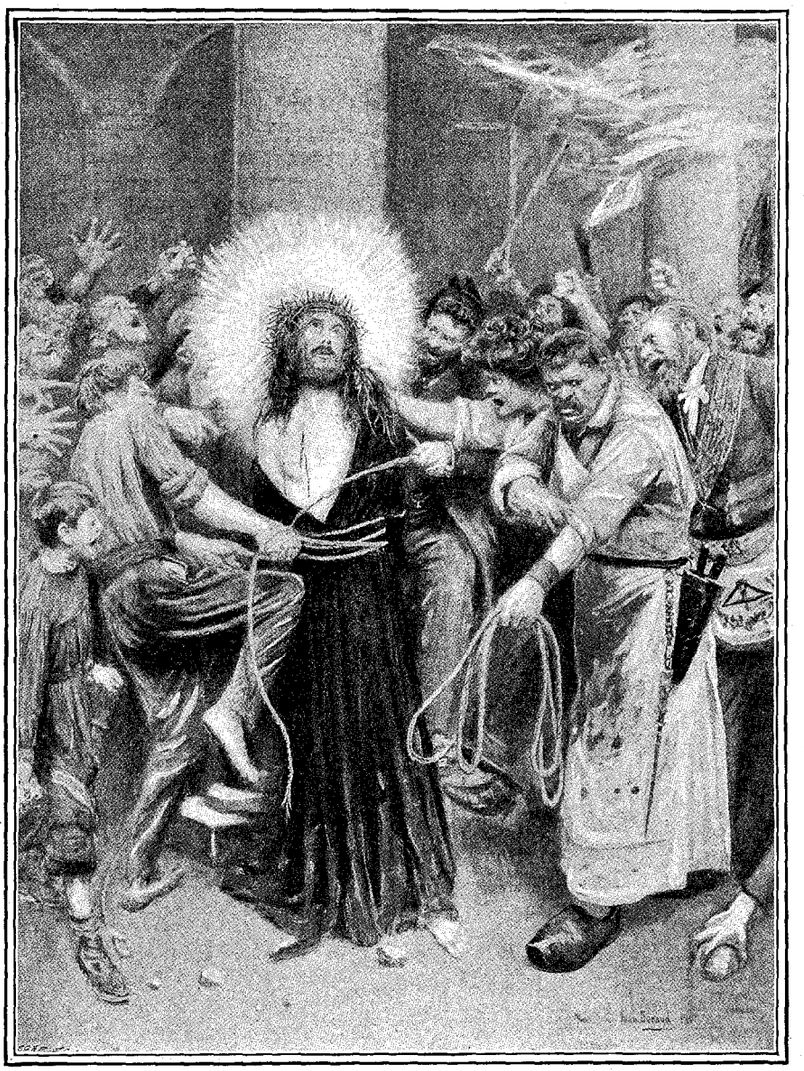
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Judaism is the historical guardian, none, in our estimation and esteem, takes precedence of the rabbi of Nazareth. To impute to us suspicious sentiments concerning him does us gross injustice. We know him to be among our greatest and purest."

BERAUD'S NEW PICTURE OF CHRIST IN THE PARIS SALON.

THE most remarkable work in this year's Salon is pronounced to be a painting by Jean Beraud called "Christ Bound to a Pillar." It is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"By its daring conception, masterful coloring and technique, no less than by the artist's choice of a harrowing subject, verging upon the sacrilegious, this picture seems to hypnotize all who enter the room in which it hangs. Beraud's memorable 'Modern Christ,' which caused a sensation about a dozen years ago; his 'Parisian Magdalen' and his 'Descent from the Cross' are all surpassed by this new Christ with blue eyes and auburn hair, crowned with thorns and clad in a flowing scarlet robe, standing at bay with bare and bleeding breast, confronted by an infuriated group of twentieth-century persecutors. Around the Savior's waist is a rope thrice coiled, being pulled tight by a stalwart workman in corduroy trousers, who, to obtain a better purchase, presses his upraised knee against the right thigh of the Christ. A herculean butcher, with brutal head and wearing a blood-stained apron, and having a claspknife and steel dangling from his side, is drawing up the sleeve from his forearm, preparatory to giving the *coup de grace*. An oily, sensual stockbroker, wearing the Phrygian cap of liberty, clothes of the latest cut, and a vulgar profusion of jewelry, helps to adjust the rope around the Savior's waist. A Free Mason in evening-dress, white tie, and wearing the apron and insignia of the thirty-third degree, threatens Jesus with his clenched fist. A harlot clutches a lock of the Savior's hair, about to tear it from the scalp. A weird, nervous, male hand in the foreground grasps a stone. There are uplifted arms and hands holding whips, canes, and burning torches. The countenances gleam with anger, irony, and hatred. Almost all the figures are represented with open mouths, from which one can hear in imagination utterances of jeering and derision. These twentieth-century persecutors are students, socialists, and artisans, all the more disquieting in their portraiture because their faces resemble those of prominent men in French public life. This strange 'Hic Flagellavit' is unquestionably Beraud's masterpiece."



"CHRIST BOUND TO A PILLAR."
By Jean Beraud.
Courtesy of the New York *Tribune.*

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S STUDY OF HINDUISM.

MISS F. HENRIETTA MULLER, editor and publisher of the London *Woman's Herald*, and well known in philanthropic and educational work, has lately given the results of her nine years' study of Hinduism as seen by her in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab. Miss Muller, according to her own statements, went to India strongly prepossessed in favor of Hinduism, but finally came away thoroughly disillusioned with it as held by the masses of the people. Hinduism, called also Brahmanism (of which Vedantism is one of the philosophical interpretations), is founded upon the sacred scriptures known as the Vedas, supposed to have been first composed several thousand years before our era. Altho there are some seven millions of Buddhists in India, and about fifty-nine million Mohammedans, Hinduism is vastly in the ascendency and possesses some two hundred million adherents. The Boston *Woman's Journal* thus summarizes Miss Muller's conclusions:

"According to Miss Muller, the two pillars upon which the whole system of the Hindu religion rests are the complete and ruthless sacrifice of the woman, and the worship of idols, which means, in their eyes, the propitiation of demons. And it is always the evil deities that receive the most propitiations. A great many more offerings are made, for instance, to the goddess of smallpox than to the goddess of health. Hinduism is a religion of fear and of mutual mistrust; for if a man commits a trifling violation of some one of the innumerable rules of caste, any one who sees him do it can blackmail him, holding over his head the threat to proclaim it and cause him to be made an outcast, with the utter ostracism that this implies. A young Brahman was guilty of being present at the wedding of a friend who married a widow. An old Brahman who had a grudge against this young man sat for days over against the door of his house, where his mother lay dying, and warned everybody that if they went in or gave the slightest assistance, he (the old Brahman) would pronounce them outcasts. The young man had to take the whole

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

care of his mother himself, and afterward to bury her with his own hands, thereby incurring, as he believed, heavy spiritual penalties.

"Miss Muller thinks it improbable that Christianity can get any general hold on the Hindus for a very long time to come, if ever. She believes that their deliverance from Hinduism is more likely to come through Buddhism. They can receive this more easily than Christianity, because it is an Eastern religion, with much of the antiquated Eastern atmosphere still hanging about it. On the other hand, Buddhism is infinitely superior to Hinduism, as it is a religion of kindness and compassion, and free from the tyrannical restrictions of caste. She thinks it may prove an intermediate step toward Christianity.

"Miss Muller fully confirms all that Dr. Emily B. Ryder has related as to the evils of child marriage. She says the total subjugation of women, prescribed by Hinduism, has harmed the men even more than the women; that Hindu women are still sweet, lovable, and womanly, but the mass of the men have wholly lost their manliness. They are a decadent race. Their will power is so impaired that even when they see clearly what is right, they have not the strength of character to follow their convictions. . . . Miss Muller says that as the combined result of child marriage, the oppression of women, the cultivation of occult powers by abnormal means, and the practise of indescribable vices, the Hindu race has been almost utterly ruined. A few strong men are still to be found among them, but the majority are completely decrepit in physical and moral strength. A blow which would not seriously damage an English boy of ten will often kill a Hindu. A native once referred to Miss Muller as old. She answered, 'I am younger now than you were when you were born!' She declares that most of the Hindus are born decrepit, enfeebled in body and soul."

Vedantism, the form of Hinduism having various missions in this country and represented by the Vedanta Society of New York, presents the ancient Vedic doctrine from a standpoint very different from that of the corrupt popular form seen by Miss Muller. As taught in India and this country, it is a system of transcendental philosophy and ethics not dissimilar from that of Emerson, and is founded on Vedic doctrine as interpreted by the great Hindu sage Ramakrishna. In it idol worship, caste, child marriage, and other corruptions into which the original Hindu religion has fallen have no place. Several works published by the New York Vedanta Society present the Hindu side of this subject. Among these is "A Voice from the Himalayas," dealing with Hindu morality in general, and a lecture by Swâmi Abhedânanda on "Woman's Place in Hindu Religion." The Swâmi thus contrasts the views of the Old and New Testaments with the teachings of the Hindu sacred scriptures:

"No other scriptures of the world have ever given to the woman such equality with the man as the Vedas of the Hindus. The Old Testament, the Koran, and the Zend-Avesta have made woman the scapegoat for all the crimes committed by man. The Old Testament, in describing the creation of woman and fall of man, has established the idea that woman was created for man's pleasure, consequently her duty was to obey him implicitly. It makes her an instrument in the hands of Satan for the temptation and fall of the holy man with whom she was enjoying the felicity of paradise. Adam's first thought on that occasion was to shift the burden of guilt on to the shoulders of the woman. St. Paul, in the New Testament, shows that, through Adam's fall, woman was the means of bringing sin, suffering, and death into the world. Popular Christianity has been trying lately to take away this idea, but in spite of all the efforts of the preachers the same idea still lurks behind the eulogies that have been piled upon the conception of womanhood in Christian lands. How is it possible for one who believes the accounts given in Genesis to be literally true to reject the idea there set forth that woman was the cause of the temptation and fall of man, thereby bringing sin and suffering and death into the world? For one who accepts the Biblical account there is no other alternative left.

"In India, such ideas never arose in the minds of the Vedic seers, nor have kindred notions found expression in the writings of the lawgivers of later days. The Hindu legislators realized that both sexes are equal, and said before the world that women had equal rights with men for freedom, for the acquirement of knowledge, education, and spirituality. It is for this reason that we find in the Rig-Veda the names of so many inspired women who attained to the realization of the highest spiritual truths. These inspired women are recognized by all classes as the seers of truth, as spiritual instructors, divine speakers and revealers, equally with the inspired men of Vedic hymns.

"It is often said that Hindu women are treated like slaves by their husbands; but it is not a fact. On the contrary, the Hindu women get better treatment than the majority of the wives of Englishmen or of Americans endowed with the spirit of an English husband. Sir M. M. Williams says: 'Indian wives often possess greater influence than the wives of Europeans.' The number of wife-beaters is considerably smaller in India than in Europe or America. He is not a true Hindu who does not regard a woman's body as sacred as the temple of God. He is an outcast who touches a woman's body with irreverence, hatred, or anger. 'A woman's body,' says Manu the lawgiver, 'must not be struck hard even with a flower, because it is sacred.' It is for this reason that Hindus do not allow capital punishment for women."

After quoting the opinions of a number of observers, including Mrs. F. A. Steele, an Englishwoman who resided in India twenty-five years and who has said that "in regard to the general position of women in India, I think it is rather better than our own; women in India can hold property, and a widow always gets a fixed portion of her husband's estate," the Swâmi concludes:

"Lastly, the position of women in Hindu religion can be understood better by that unique idea of the motherhood of God, which is nowhere so strongly expressed and recognized as in India. The mother is so highly honored in India that the Hindus are not satisfied until they see divinity in the form of an earthly mother. They say that one mother is greater than a thousand fathers, therefore the Hindus prefer to call the Supreme Being the Mother of the Universe. According to Hindu religion, each woman, whether old or young, is the living representative of the divine Mother on earth. The divine Mother is greater than the 'Creator' of other religions. She is the *Producer* of the Creator, or the First-born Lord of all creatures. There is no other country in the world where every living mother is venerated as an incarnation of the divine Mother, where every village has a guardian mother who protects all as her own children.

"Listen to the prayer that rises every day to the Almighty Mother of the universe from the hearts of Hindu worshipers:

"'O Mother Divine, Thou art beyond the reach of our praises; Thou pervadest every particle of the universe; all knowledge proceeds from Thee, O Infinite Source of wisdom! Thou dwellest in every feminine form, and all women are Thy living representatives upon earth.'"

Will British Congregationalists and Baptists Unite?—The movement toward church union and federation, evident of late in nearly every part of Christendom, has been particularly noticeable in Great Britain during the past year. Closely following the organic union of the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland and the proposed union of all evangelical bodies in that kingdom, has come the first joint assembly of the Congregational and Baptist churches of England. Both these bodies are strongly Congregational in church polity and Calvinistic in theology; and there seems to be every reason to believe that their corporate union is only a question of a comparatively short time. Indeed, Mr. Alfred Dawson, English editor of *The Congregationalist*, speaks of that union as a consummation "sure to take place." The *rapprochement* which has been going on for a long period this year culminated in two joint sessions of these bodies, which Mr. Dawson pronounces "the most wonderful series of religious gatherings" he has ever attended. He writes (*The Congregationalist*, May 11):

"There were two joint assemblies: on Tuesday, April 23, when Dr. Parker presided and Dr. McLaren delivered his address as president of the Baptist Union; and on the following Thursday,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when the positions were reversed, Dr. McLaren presiding and Dr. Parker delivering his address as chairman of the Congregational Union. The experiment was in every way a success; perfect harmony and the warmest fraternal feeling prevailed throughout, and not one single jarring note was struck. . . . . .

"Reverting to the paramount question of Baptist and Congregational union, the committee of the latter body frankly remarked in their annual report: 'Neither of the joint assemblies can meet without the ideas occurring to many minds that a permanent union of Baptists and Congregationalists should not be an impossible dream.' Certainly many of the leaders and rank and file on both sides do not so regard it."

TWO VIEWS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

THE controversy between Mark Twain and the Christian missionaries has revealed a fundamental difference of opinion between those officially interested in the process of evangelizing the heathen, and a large lay element. This fundamental difference of view is well illustrated by two recent pronouncements, one by the Rev. Judson Smith, "recording secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in *The North American Review* (March); the other by an article in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, one of the most widely read journals in Great Britain. Dr. Smith, in an article summing up the work accomplished during the nineteenth century by Protestant foreign missions, says:

"The good will of the people has been won; schools have been organized and are in successful operation; churches have been gathered and are in training under native pastors for an increasing share in the work; the Bible, wholly or in parts, has been translated into hundreds of languages or dialects, and is accessible to the vast majority of the unevangelized peoples of the earth; text-books for schools and a Christian literature are provided in large measure, to aid in the development of the Christian body. These things will not need to be done again, but they stand ready for continued and more effective use—the splendid apparatus of a vigorous and world-wide campaign. There is in many lands a strong, well-trained, and experienced body of missionaries, surrounded and aided by seven times their own number of native helpers, prepared to take advantage of all these vast facilities, and push the work of Christianizing the world in the most energetic and effective way. We have already observed a constant acceleration in the rate of increase in the positive results of mission work; and we have every reason to expect that this rate of increase will steadily rise throughout the coming century. Probably, in no respect is the progress of this work during the nineteenth century more marked or significant than in the accomplishment of all this vast preliminary and pioneer work. It took three years to marshal and train the armies of the Union; but when that had been done, it required but another year to bring the war to a victorious end. But the progress in those years of preparation was as real and significant as in that one year of resistless advance.

"But even the nineteenth century has recorded signal successes, foretastes of the final victory. Witness the conversion of Tahiti, of the Society Islands, of Samoa, of the Friendly Islands, of the New Hebrides, of the Sandwich Islands and so many other islands of the Pacific. Recall, also, the inspiring progress in Madagascar and Uganda, among the Telugus and the Karens, in Japan and in the older missions in China. Enough has been achieved to prove the possibility of universal success. It is no experiment in which we are engaged; it is a supremely successful work. There are no backward steps in Christ's march down the centuries and across the nations to universal victory. This imposing work, with its impregnable foundations, its powerful and growing array, is beyond the reach of cavil or sneer, is confessedly the one resistless, triumphant force in the enlightenment of the nations and in the uplifting of the world. We do not now celebrate the triumph, but we are on the march; every foe flees before us, every year makes the cause more resistless; and the end is both certain and near at hand."

On the other hand, these words have been termed "grandiloquent and boastful," and it has been argued that this "characteristically pharisaic spirit of the modern Christian divine" is hardly justified in view of the fact that the slums close at hand have not been reclaimed nor the scholarly pagans at home convinced that Christianity has any exclusive message or advantage. *Reynolds' Newspaper* (April 28) says of this phase of the subject, apropos of a recent report:

"The news of the murder of fourteen missionaries in New Guinea does not encourage the belief that our methods of evangelizing the heathen are particularly successful. Noble characters such as Bishop Colenso, Bishop Mackensie, Carey, and Livingstone, have been attracted to the mission service and done splendid work in helping mankind to mark a degree higher on the scale of existence; but great men are rare and the missionary societies unfortunately do not invariably send out the right men to carry on the work first started by St. Paul. We have no doubt that the Revs. James Chalmers and O. F. Tomkins, who, with twelve students, have lost their lives at Aird River, were brave men deserving all the tributes that will be paid to their memory at the various religious gatherings to be held in London during the next few weeks. But we question the wisdom of trying to impress the people of New Guinea or anywhere else with the superiority of our own theological ideas, or of interfering in the internal disputes amongst aboriginal tribes. Messrs. Chalmers and Tomkins, with their companions, lost their lives, it appears, during a tribal fight which they tried to stop. We wish to say nothing in disparagement of well-intentioned efforts in which men risk their lives; but it is as well to point out that the history of missions is largely tragic because of the political ascendancy which missionaries have too often sought to exercise over tribes whom they are sent to convert. Our troubles in South Africa were originally caused by the mischievous action of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, of the London Missionary Society, who was little better than an agent of Lord Glenelg, the 'statesman' chiefly responsible for the policy which led to the Great Trek.

"What right have we to assume that the people of New Guinea need converting? Tho they have been officially described as a very low type of humanity, they are yet in many respects more civilized than ourselves. No doubt they worship Belial in a different way from that which we adopt, and settle tribal disputes with spears and scalping-knives, instead of with bayonets and Long Toms, but they have not yet reared any temples to Mammon. They have neither stock exchanges, nor jails, nor workhouses, nor gambling-hells and other dens of infamy which are products of our beautiful civilization. Moreover, they are communists to a man and sink the interests of the individual in the interests of the tribe. We are told, too, on the authority of a young missionary who was actually converted from Christianity by these Papuans, that their social system is really based upon the principles laid down by the early Christians. If one member of a tribe falls ill, his neighbors in turn cultivate his ground till he gets better. They hold property in common and have a high standard of sexual morality. Great mischief is done by missionaries in trying to Europeanize these people. They are first of all taught the rights of private property, whereas they have no conception of any rights of property except tribal rights. Then, in the interests of British commerce, they are taught to clothe themselves with Manchester and other wares, and then of course the spirit of snobbery is fostered. In Uganda we are told, on the authority of Bishop Tucker, Christian missions have been so successful that there is a great demand among the natives for locks and bolts and bars.

"Mark Twain has recently been saying some severe things about Christian missionaries in China, but you can not always take Mark seriously. There can be no doubt, however, as Lord Salisbury himself recently hinted, missionaries, with the best intentions, often do an immense amount of harm. The so-called 'heathen' to whom we send missionaries have another virtue which we do not possess. They are tolerant of other people's opinions. This is especially true of the Chinese, the Burmans, and the Indians. The traveler Niebuhr declared that the Indians were the most tolerant nation in the world. In what country of Europe, he asks, would people of another faith be allowed openly to preach down the dominant religion of the land? In an able article in the current number of *The Madras Review*, Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., calls timely attention to the fact that the Indian Government, in the interests of the missionaries, have recently abandoned that neutral attitude on religious questions which, by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, they were bound to adopt. 'Altho our bishops,' he says, 'paid with salaries out of the Indian taxes, have of late been allowed to become the active heads of the missionary movement, the Hindus and Mussulmans have not hitherto shown any open resentment at what they regard as a departure from the governing principle.' It seems to us that we have quite as much to learn from the 'heathen' as we can teach them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WISDOM AND JUSTICE OF THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

IN the long, serious, and, at times, acrimonious discussion over the amount China should be required to pay toward defraying the expenses of the troops who rescued the legations and who have been chastising the Chinese since then, there is an occasional gleam of humor which seems to get at the "true inwardness" of the situation better than the more sober comment. The indemnity scheme in general appeals to *The St. James's Gazette* (London) as "so riotously humorous" that this journal presents it as "an alternative to the solemnities of *Punch*." Says *The Gazette*:

AT PEKING.

We've had our differences, 'tis true, But in our wish for £ s. d.
As proper nations ought to do, We all agree, we all agree.
—*Figaro, Paris.*

"Sixty-five million pounds is the total at length arrived at as the measure of damage inflicted by Chinese obstreperousness on the patient and long-suffering powers. The ministers set out by saying that it is 'highly improbable' that China could pay this sum out of her own resources. We think so too; but then the question arises, out of whose resources is she going to pay it? Four alternatives suggest themselves to the committee, and they form a sort of *crescendo* of hilarity. First, a Chinese loan not guarantied by the powers, which would prove 'almost ruinous to China.' Second, a loan guarantied by the powers—as if when one asked a friend for the return of that 'fiver' he borrowed he should reply: 'All right, old fellow. I'll give you a bill at three months if you'll back it.' The committee with deep insight points out that this arrangement 'might lead to situations of great difficulty in the event of differences among the guaranteeing powers, who might require control over the revenues hypothecated.' They might. But the height of screaming farce is reached in the third suggestion: The issue of Chinese bonds to each power for the amount of the indemnity, payable at fixed terms. 'The bonds, bearing interest,' we are told, 'could serve as security for a national loan.' In other words, unless the telegram of *The Times* correspondent misrepresents the proposal, China is to offer her unpaid bills as security for a loan. Shade of Sam Lewis! After this there is something of anti-climax in the commonplace suggestion of annual payments 'which possess the inconvenience of involving an undue prolongation of the time of payment'—till somewhere the other side of the millennium, we should anticipate."

The indemnity proposals, continues this journal, "complete the *reductio ad absurdum* of the position of the powers" in China:

"They went there without any clear idea of what they wanted, or how it was to be obtained, and now they are in as great a difficulty as to how to make a dignified exit as were Mr. Puff's kneeling characters in the 'Critic.' It would not be dignified, we suppose, to proffer them Mr. Puff's advice to get up and dance off; but really we feel that the chances of a definite solution are so remote, and the dangers of a prolonged occupation so great that we should be prepared to sacrifice a little dignity to see matters safely at an end. We have consistently deprecated the policy of demanding a huge indemnity from China, believing that, since our interests in that country are commercial, it is folly or worse to cripple her resources and hamper trade. We are glad, therefore, to notice that the British minister refused to support his colleagues in some of their more objectionable proposals. Above all, it is to our interest to see that no opportunity is given to any ambitious power to grab this or that source of revenue on the pretext of obtaining security for payment of China's debt to itself. On grounds of dignity alone, it is impossible to imagine anything much less impressive than the present attitude of the powers, which practically says: 'Dear, dear! We've forgotten what we came for, but give us some money and we'll go!'"

The St. James's Gazette wishes England had followed America's lead "all through the dismal Chinese business," and *The Daily News* also commends our policy in the Orient as "eminently wise and moderate." The most curious items in the bill against China, says *The Chronicle* (London), are the demands of Austria and Spain, who put themselves down for thirty million dollars. "One can not avoid the suspicion," continues *The Chronicle*, "that these enterprising nations regard China as a sort of lucky tub into which they may dip their fingers for a prize. Meanwhile, Great Britain, the greatest sufferer, will admire her own moderation."

Thomas F. Millard, for many years a resident of Eastern China, does not agree with *The Chronicle's* statement that Great Britain has been the greatest sufferer by the events in China. Next to China herself, he says (in *Scribner's Magazine*), "the United States has more than any other nation footed the bill for the punitive campaign, and stands to suffer most from an irrational or delayed settlement." America's chance of eventual payment, however, he declares, is better than that of any other nation; for, "if the United States, with the shortest haul to China of any of the trade rivals, and with such good will to aid, does not manage to secure a superior footing in the far East, it will be her own fault."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) treats the indemnity question exhaustively. Germany, it admits, has a right to the biggest share, because she sent out more troops than any other power. Russia and Belgium also have large claims based on the destruction of railroad property. France wants pay not only for the fourteen thousand soldiers she sent, but bases her claim also on her Catholic protectorate. The *Débats* insists that the French Government, in considering the indemnity, must not forget the latter point.

CRACKED CHINA.

An awfully tedious and confusing task this of patching the cracked parts.
—*Hindu Punch, Bombay.*

Events (Ottawa) comments severely on the demand of the powers for such a vast indemnity while millions of Chinese are starving. Says this Canadian journal:

"To such a state of want and savagery have some of the inhabitants been reduced that after eating every blade of grass and every root they could find, they have taken to eating one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

another. If we heard that any of the nations called civilized were reduced to this sad and inhuman extremity, we would be shocked, our sympathies would be aroused, and we would raise money and send shiploads of food to relieve their suffering. But told of the Chinese it is only an interesting bit of news. We do not think of them as human beings with the same capacity for suffering as ourselves, and the thought never comes to us to offer them aid. Instead we view without protest, if not with approval, the presence of our armies in the famine-stricken country, demanding millions of money that should go to feed the unfortunates. And the money has to be provided at once to satisfy the Christian hosts who have come to avenge the slaughter of a few missionaries. If the starving Chinese of to-day transmit to their posterity an everlasting hatred of the very name 'Christian,' it is not any more than is to be expected nor than we deserve."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS AND PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM and its program has recently been the subject of much intelligent, tho generally heated and hostile, comment, in the European press, much of it called out at the time of the May holiday. The hand of the Socialist is recognized in the student and other social disturbances in Russia, many of the German papers charge Socialists with responsibility for the recent attacks on the Kaiser, and the widespread strikes and other labor troubles which are still keeping the French Government on the rack are laid at the door of Socialism—Socialism exultant, says M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), because of the presence of the Socialist Millerand in the cabinet of the republic. France is honeycombed with Socialism, declares M. Leroy-Beaulieu, and she must beware. Municipal Socialism is likely to become a great menace to the stability of the republic. To which M. Millerand (in his paper, the *Lanterne*, Paris) responds that when the workingman has once learned what his rights are, he can be trusted to look after the government of cities. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the French Socialists are gradually bringing about a return by France to her old-time rôle of criticizing and meddling with the affairs of other nations, as she did in the days of the Revolution. He cites the criticism by the French press of Russia's domestic troubles as a case in point. We have an international rôle, says M. Ebray, but we must be exceedingly careful how we play it. France is not now in the position to act the part of a leader in Europe—that is, of a leader in great political and social movements. The Italian people, declares Prof. Alessandro Schiavi (in an article quoted in *The International Socialist Review*, Chicago), are too miserably poor and ignorant for any effective propaganda or education along Socialistic lines. Between taxation and militarism, "financial and economic progress in Italy is in a bad way." All that has been accomplished in the way of political advancement in Italy during the past few years, he continues, has been due, in the main, to the Socialist deputies in the Parliament. He says on this point:

"It is no exaggeration to say that since the sad days of May, 1898, there is not a fight against the forces of reaction, not a contest in the parliament, but was led by the group of Socialists that form the extreme left, assisted by Republicans and Radicals. Even the solution of the late cabinet crisis in an almost democratic sense is due to the energy of the Socialist deputies. After the spirited campaign of obstruction maintained by the extreme left for the purpose of defeating the attacks of the reaction, we finally arrived at the Saracco ministry, on which devolved the duty of removing the sad débris of the reactionary period. But like all such transitional governments, this cabinet was ever balancing itself, without bringing any actual results, between the pretentious demands of the still reactionary majority of employers and the alertness of the extreme left, that was always ready to obstruct a backward movement."

The Saturday Review (London) hopes that Socialism will not always be "so unfortunate as it is at present in its advocates." There is very little future for it as now constituted. Socialism as an organization has always gone to pieces because its various parties were extremists and would not compromise. *Justice* (London), the leading Socialist organ of Great Britain, declares that the modern financial "panic" is directly traceable to "the incapacity of the capitalist class to handle the great instruments of modern production." Every section of the world, it continues, has "suffered in one way or another from the results of a system which dictates that production must be limited to the purchasing power of the customers whom the capitalist can discover."

H. M. Hyndman, the well-known English Socialist, writing in *Justice*, declares that, as long ago as 1880, while on a visit to the United States, he prophesied that "within a generation huge trusts and combines would completely control American industry, and would render the antagonism between capital and labor more bitter in the United States than anywhere else." For this he was ridiculed, he says, in both this country and England. But, he continues, "my prophecy has come true":

"The vast expanse of the 'far West' has been so completely brought under the domination of capitalism that the free farmers and land-owners of the Middle and Western States are now little better than an overworked and underpaid agricultural proletariat; the frontier line has been entirely obliterated for the adventurous spirits who wish to emancipate themselves from capitalist control; the United States all through have developed into the classic land of capitalist evolution in place of Great Britain;

SOCIALISM AND THE IMPERIALISTIC WILL-'O-THE-WISP.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO THE BRITISH WORKMAN: "If you follow that lead, my friend, you'll only sink in deeper, especially when you are handicapped like that. Besides, just look at the work waiting to be done at home, on solid ground!" —*Justice, London.*

every industry of importance, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the border-line to the Gulf, has been consolidated and trustified in the hands of monopolists, up to the vast steel trust of a billion dollars, with its affiliated tens of thousands of miles of railways and ownership of great steamship lines, which has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

just astonished the world. The entire capitalist business of America, in short, is now so fully organized under the control of a few men of inconceivable wealth that the democratic principles on which the republic was founded have become a mere joke, and the workers, with their labor-power, their intelligence, and their votes, are just bought and handled like so many dumb cattle and with even less consideration for their well-being."

But Socialism, he concludes, is everywhere gaining ground. "Under despotism as under constitutionalism, under republicanism as under militarism, in small states as in large, the opening of the century sees Socialism marching steadily on toward its goal, without haste and without rest."

The problem of industrial reorganization on a fair and adequate basis, says *Justice* editorially, will "only be solved in proportion as democracy gains self-consciousness, consciousness of the force in which the concert of a great number of men makes up for the weakness of each man taken by himself":

"As one stands watching the monster engines of an Atlantic liner when they are driving the huge vessel along the ocean highway the individual is filled with a sense of his own powerlessness, and that humiliating sense is only exchanged for one of exultation when he rids himself momentarily of the individualist sense in the reflection that mankind has subjected steam to its service, just as it has compelled electricity to work its will, tho the timid individual still shrinks with terror from the feeblest flicker of its spectral flame. And if the use of the collective noun instead of the personal pronoun substitutes for the sense of the feebleness of the individual one of pride in the achievements of our race, we as collectivists can exult in the knowledge that the very same economic forces that alarm the individualist because they have undermined the capitalist system of production for individual profit, and will soon bring about its collapse, can be directed into the channel of collectivism, made subject to man's will, and rendered conducive to the common welfare, to universal well-being. But democracy is not yet fully conscious that its field of conquest is social freedom, not political freedom."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE FOREIGN CRITICISM ON OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.

THE foreign critics of the United States continue to reproach us for what they term our perfidy toward the Cubans. The American Government, declares *The Chronicle* (a British paper of Kobe, Japan), in its dealings with Cuba, has violated principles which have hitherto been looked upon as inherent in the American Constitution. The right of nations to govern their own affairs, continues *The Chronicle*, have formerly met with no more sincere advocate than the United States; but "now that the United States Government has decided to establish a suzerainty over one people, and to force her rule upon another people, it is scarcely astonishing that the observer rubs his eyes in astonishment, and for the time is unable to regard such a *volte face* with complacency." Referring to the Supreme Court's decision in the Neely extradition case, that Cuba is "a foreign country," this journal says:

"Should the Supreme Court, as is presaged, declare the Philippines and Porto Rico 'foreign countries,' the height of inconsistency will be reached, for we shall have the spectacle of a republic founded on the principle of the rights of independent government controlling the internal affairs and taxing the products of two foreign countries. The Americans who broke free from the suzerainty of Great Britain because the suzerain power exacted taxes and sent troops into the country to enforce them, are very far removed from the Americans who are eager to tax other foreign states and enforce their demands at the point of the sword."

A dry rot seems to have set in upon the former ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, concludes *The Chronicle*:

"On one side of the Atlantic we find a branch of the race, whose boast has been that it aided 'peoples rightly struggling to be free,' annexing territory and striking out that offensive word from the name of the state 'absorbed,' and on the other side we find another branch of the race, which broke away from the mother-land because it disliked government from a distance, now undertaking suzerainty and paying itself with naval stations for an act of intervention that originally was claimed to be purely humanitarian. The twentieth century has opened upon an extraordinary reaction from the ideals of fifty years ago."

Congress has deliberately broken faith with Cuba, declares *The Daily Witness* (Montreal), which says further:

"In the nature of things the promise was perhaps a rash one. It was perhaps based on an ideal not quite applicable to the actual conditions. Had it been ever so possible to carry it out, however, it is not certain that it would have been done. Party majorities in Congress have never been tenacious of pledges when such are found to conflict with the interests or sentiments on which those majorities depend."

The Tribune (Winnipeg) analyzes the figures of American trade with Cuba since the outbreak of the Spanish war, and remarks: "We are sorry for the United States. Figures show quite as much increase in imports into Cuba from European countries as a decrease in imports from the United States. To all appearances the protectorate over the island has not been commercially profitable."

The French economist, Leroy-Beaulieu, writing in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), declares that Porto Rico would have given the United States as much trouble as Cuba if it had not been "so small and so easy to hold when once conquered." He warns European sugar producers against the American "booming" of the cane-sugar industry in Porto Rico.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL EUROPE COMBINE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES?

A COMMERCIAL alliance of all Europe against the United States is again advocated by a prominent European statesman. Admiral Canevaro, of the Italian navy, in adding his voice of warning against American competition to those of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, has expressed himself with great emphasis, and a number of European journals are now gravely discussing the possibility of even a general war, military as well as commercial, on America. In his speech at Toulon, Admiral Canevaro said (as reported by the Paris *Figaro*): "The peace of Europe under the Dual and Triple Alliances would perhaps lead European nations to consider the possibility and necessity of uniting against America, Africa, and Asia, as the future of civilization will require them to do." Commenting on this remark, *The Spectator* (London), which is generally favorable to an Anglo-American alliance, warns the United States that there is a real and strong sentiment behind such speeches. It points out that Count Canevaro is no "man in the street," that he has been Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that he attracted favorable attention from all Europe in the Cretan embroglio. His utterance, says *The Spectator*, is "no rash, irresponsible outburst"; but the "matured judgment of a man who knows how people think." Africa, continues this London journal, proceeding to analyze the speech, is already "divided in theory and by agreement; but the attack on Asia has just begun, and the obstacle presented by America is now clearly perceived." The annoyance of the Continent with America, we are told, which is very deep, is based upon three reasons. These are, first, the conviction that, owing to our wealth and resources, business competition with us is almost impossible; second, the fear that we will elbow Europe out of the markets she is aiming at in Asia; and, third, the "dog-in-manger attitude of the United States about the future of South America." Our wealth and energy, Europeans believe, are employed chiefly "to monopolize trade, and so control in the end all the wealth of the world." The giant trusts of America, says *The Spectator*, are regarded as enemies, "inexpressibly formidable because they do not raise

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prices, which would to traders be some compensation, but look to monopoly of business as their reward, and because, if the governments fence them off with tariffs, the Americans, being protectionists, do not scruple to commence quick and severe reprisals." As the governments are always "trembling with nervousness lest their industrials, if driven out of work, should turn to socialism as a refuge, this cause alone inspires them with a permanent suspicion and dislike of American action." In Asia, "it is clear that America is sadly in the way" of the continental nations:

"The whole action of Washington in this Chinese muddle points to a single conclusion, that altho Americans took the Philippines, they are unwilling to see any but native powers in possession or control of the richer countries of Asia. They do not much mind England, because she admits all the world to share her commerce, or Russia, because they regard Manchuria as a mere railway route; but they are utterly opposed to a partition of China, or a subjugation of Japan, or any other great change which would place their manufactures at a disadvantage. That opposition is most irritating to men who sincerely believe that open trade is of no use to them because America and England are sure to get it, and who look therefore to conquest in one form or another as the only permanent protection for their industry. The bitterness is all the deeper because it is, in a sense, philanthropic, those who feel it honestly pitying their own people because they can not, in the fierce competition which prevails, get enough work to do."

Europe is bitter against the United States because she will neither take South America herself nor let any one else take it. Says *The Spectator* on this point:

"There lies the vast continent with scarcely anybody in it, with climates which, tho varied, do not prohibit European labor, with sources of wealth in the soil that are practically limitless, and with vast rivers which render entrance into the far interior at once cheap and easy. There is no prize left in this rapidly dwindling little planet like South America. Germany would like the whole of Brazil, in which she is already strong; Italy even now sends her children by the hundred thousand to Argentina; France would feel richer if she could acquire the Hinterland of Guiana; and even Hungary would much rather that her Slav children, who in tens of thousands are doing the hard work of North America, should find acceptable homes under their own flag in Uruguay. All are warned off by the Union in a way which, as she will not annex, or even allow herself to be responsible for these territories, seems to the statesmen of the Continent the very height of selfish impertinence. Why, they think, should their children be shut out by a pure caprice from natural and profitable careers?"

The Spectator concludes by warning us to awaken from our illusion, to increase our fleet steadily instead of by rushes, and to think out what we (the Americans) are doing, and not act, as the British too often do, upon the spur of the moment. Americans will find out very soon, this journal believes, that, as in the Spanish war, our only ally is our half-suspected kinsman, and that, be the consequences good or bad, the freedom and the peace of the world can only be preserved by the rule, not yet accepted, that those who speak English must in the hour of danger stand together.

The recent action of the United States Senate with regard to reciprocity treaties was the occasion of a meeting of Austrian manufacturers in Vienna, which *The Saturday Review* (London), generally anti-American in its sentiments, believes will result in "serious consequences for the United States." The presiding officer declared (so the London *Standard* reports) that "on the renewal of the treaties it will be necessary to keep an eye on our powerful transatlantic rival and to take care that America is not permitted, under the most-favored-nation clause, to monopolize the benefit of any hard-won concessions which might be secured by the Dual Monarchy from its European neighbors."

Commenting on this, *The Tribune* (Winnipeg, Canada) says:

"If the Dual Monarchy secures favorable terms for the admission of Austro-Hungarian goods into other European countries, those countries must not admit American goods on the same or equally favorable terms under any most-favored-nation clause. If Austria-Hungary carries that point, of course all other European countries, Britain possibly excepted, will insist that discrimination against American goods be made by Austria-Hungary as well as by each of the other countries. That will mean simply a commercial war on the United States by all Europe. And the discrimination, as a matter of course, will be made to affect American goods entering the ports of all Europe and dependencies."

The general tone of the American press in all matters relating to international trade, says *The Chronicle* (a British paper of Kobe, Japan) is boastful and offensive. Americans appear to hold that, while any attempt to put a protective duty on American manufactures is a direct insult to the United States, the right to place protective duties on imports coming into America is the natural prerogative of the citizens of the republic.

The Saturday Review (London) believes that the enormous expansion of the German navy now in progress does not presage a design against Great Britain, but indicates careful preparation for a future "brush" with Uncle Sam, if he persists in keeping Europe out of South America.. Over that vast and little exploited continent, says this journal, "hangs the shadow of the Monroe doctrine, and in that must lie the supreme menace of German expansion." Europe has neglected South America, we are informed, because of the "corrupt and ephemeral nature of the South American governments, and the existence of the Monroe doctrine." If we mean to keep Europe out, why, asks *The Saturday Review*, do we not develop the great continent ourselves? It continues:

"America neither keeps its protégé in order nor allows others to do so, a hopelessly illogical position which can not continue forever. Before they [the United States] became a conquering power there was perhaps some shadow of justification for this attitude; now that they are themselves attacking and enslaving Eastern races, the claim to speak on behalf of freedom against encroachment from without loses all logical basis. The occupation of Cuba has placed the United States in a position the strength of which no maritime power with interest in South America can afford to ignore. Cuba in old days formed the pivot of Spanish rule on the continent, and from thence American expansion will work."

There are, we are told, more than half a million German colonists in South America, principally in Brazil and Chile, and the Kaiser "will see to it they are protected in their development." Says this London journal, in conclusion: "The cavalier treatment of her would-be protector by Venezuela, and the resentment now being shown by the Central American republics at the calm assumption by the Senate that an interoceanic canal concerns the United States alone, are also indications which no statesman can afford to ignore."

The Kaiser is entirely logical, says *The World* (Toronto), in assuming that America herself has violated the Monroe doctrine by her interference in the Philippines and China. *The World* warns the United States as follows: "If it ever comes to a fight over the Monroe doctrine, the United States will probably have to face continental Europe as a whole and not any isolated country. The whole of Europe is interested in the Monroe doctrine, and especially in its validity under existing conditions; and when the doctrine is carried to the court of last resort it will be Europe vs. America."

The recent purchase of the Leyland Transatlantic line of steamships by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has stirred up the Canadian press. The best part of the British mercantile navy, declares *The Herald* (Montreal), is in danger of passing into American possession. It is all simply a part of the inevitable development of commerce and industry, says *The Globe* (Toronto). Of momentous significance, declares the *Patrie* (Ottawa), the leader of French thought in the Dominion.

"Calchas," writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, April), declares that, altho Germany may yet surpass England in trade and industry, she will not be able to successfully resist America. He says on this point:

"The United States has *the* special gift in which no country can compare with her—business ability. She has infinitely more material, more labor, more mechanical inventiveness, more transport and shipping facilities, more means for reducing the cost of manufacture to a lower point than can be possible anywhere else in the world. Germany can not compete with her in the colossal mass or the minute specialization of her production, in everything that is represented by the great steel trust; and the genius of America is concentrated upon commercial energy as the German spirit, which will continue to excel in many other and some higher things, never can be. German industry in its turn will be reduced to the defensive, perhaps within the next decade. The idea of a United States of Europe, which is much in evidence, will assuredly not be formed in the interests of Germany. Russia will not join it against America, and the attempt would probably end in nothing so certainly as a final determination of America to keep China open at any cost."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S STORY OF HIS EXILE.

"IT will be strange," says *Literature* (London), speaking of Dreyfus's new book, published in England and America under the title "Five Years of My Life," "if this revelation of the man's nature does not at last bring that revulsion of feeling in France for which we have waited so long."

The period of five years covered by the book begins with the arrest and ends with the pardon at Rennes. The story is told, for the most part, by means of letters and extracts from his diary; but where these do not tell the story clearly enough, they are reinforced by very simple narrative.

The author opens with a brief description of his early life and the different gradations through which he passed until he became attached to the second bureau of the General Staff of the French army. He had just begun a term of service in an infantry regiment when, in October, 1894, he received a service note summoning him to the Ministry of War to report in civilian's dress for general inspection. The early hour named, and the fact that he was requested to appear without uniform, caused him some surprise; otherwise he attached no special importance to the note. Arriving at the ministry building, he was met by Commandant Picquart, who ushered him into the presence of Commandant du Paty de Clam. Here Dreyfus describes how he wrote, at the latter's dictation, the letter which later on he recognized as a part of the famous bordereau. Altho surprised at the rudeness and hostile manner of the commandant, he was far from suspecting the well-prepared plan for his own betrayal. Of the scene which followed he writes:

"As soon as the dictation was over, Commandant du Paty arose, and, placing his hand on my shoulder, cried out in a loud voice: 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.' A thunderbolt falling at my feet would not have produced in me a more violent emotion; I blurted out disconnected sentences, protesting against so infamous an accusation which nothing in my life could have given rise to."

Next Mr. Cochefort and his secretary threw themselves upon him and searched him. He did not offer the slightest resistance, he says, but cried to them, "Take my keys, open everything in my house. I am innocent!" Then he asked for the proofs of his guilt. They answered that the accusations were overwhelming, but refused to state what they were or who had made them. He was taken to the military prison Cherche Midi, placed in solitary confinement, and not permitted to hold communication with any of his friends; even his jailors were forbidden to speak to him. His mental agony was intense, but, he writes, "no matter what my tortures may have been, my conscience was awake and unerringly dictated my duty to me. 'If you die,' it said to me, 'they will believe you guilty; whatever happens, you must live to cry aloud your innocence to the world.'"

The investigation lasted seven weeks, during which time he remained in solitary confinement. When the order for his trial was signed, he was permitted to write an open letter to his wife, who had not been allowed to see him since his arrest. This letter and another written her the day before his trial opened express the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of his innocence and the entire confidence he had in the loyalty and conscientiousness of his judges.

His trial, which opened December 19, 1894, was held behind closed doors. On the evidence of the bordereau, he was found guilty. Writing to his wife the next day, he says, among other things:

"It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my beloved, that I have borne my long agony. I would ere this have ended this sad life if thoughts of you, if the fear of augmenting your grief, had not stayed my hand. Will my strength hold out until the end? I can not tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is your love alone that inspires my fortitude."

His wife writes in reply a letter, characteristic of all their subsequent correspondence. She says:

"What wretchedness, what torture, what ignominy! We are all terrified, utterly crushed. I know how courageous you are, you unhappy martyr! I beseech you, continue to endure valiantly these new tortures. Our fortunes, our lives—all shall be devoted to seeking out the guilty ones. We will find them; it must be done. You shall be rehabilitated."

She vows that she will follow him, no matter how far away they may send him; bids him be brave and strong in his innocence; tells him he must live for his children and his wife, who thinks only of him. She writes to him every day—letters full of pathos and love.

His description of his degradation (January 5, 1895) is as follows:

"As soon as the sentence had been read out, I cried aloud, addressing myself to the troops: 'Soldiers, they are degrading an innocent man. Vive la France, vive l'armée!' A sergeant of the Republican Guard came up to me. He tore off rapidly buttons, trouser-stripes, the signs of my rank from cap and sleeves, and then broke my sword across his knee. I saw all these material emblems of my honor fall at my feet. Then, my whole being racked by a fearful paroxysm, but with body erect and head high, I shouted again and again to the soldiers and to the assembled crowd the cry of my soul, 'I am innocent!'"

He was taken to Santé Prison, where his wife was allowed to visit him twice a week, while letters passed between them every day.

Without being informed of his impending departure or accorded an opportunity to bid his wife farewell, he was hurried from La Santé Prison, handcuffed and with irons on his ankles, conveyed to the Ile de Ré. Here also his wife was allowed to visit him, tho they were not permitted to approach each other. Dreyfus speaks of this devoted woman's last visit to him thus: "On the 21st of February I saw my wife for the last time. She asked that they tie her hands behind her back and let her approach and kiss me. The director gave a rough refusal. After interview, which was from two to three o'clock, I was suddenly told that I must get ready for my departure, without either of us being previously informed." His diary records his sojourn on Devil's Island, a barren rock used previously for the isolation of lepers. He opens it as follows:

"SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1895.

"To-day I begin the diary of my sad and tragic life. Indeed, only to-day have I paper at my disposal. Each sheet is numbered and signed, so that I can not use it without it being known. I must account for every bit of it. But what could I do with it? Of what use could it be to me? To whom would I give it? What secret have I to confide to paper? Questions and enigma."

Undergoing fearful mental and physical tortures, the remembrance of his wife bore him up. By day he was allowed what he calls a semblance of liberty, that is, the privilege of walking about in a space less than half an acre in extent, followed step by step by the guards, at nightfall shut up in a hut thirteen feet square, closed by a door of iron bars, through which relays of guards watched him all night long. April 15, 1895, he makes this entry:

"It is impossible for me to sleep. This cage before which the guard walks up and down like a phantom appearing in my dreams, the plague of insects which run over my skin, the rage which is smothered in my heart that I should be here, when I have always and everywhere done my duty—all this excites my nerves, which are already shattered, and drives away sleep. When shall I again pass a calm and tranquil night? Perhaps not until I find in the tomb the sleep that is everlasting."

His mental agony was increased by the failure to receive any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

word from his wife. At last in June he received letters from her dated in February. A rigorous censorship had been exercised ere they were delivered to him, and she was obliged to keep absolutely silent about events in France. The letters came regularly then, altho they were two months old and more before they were delivered to him. These letters were the one ray of light at that despairing time.

In the autumn of 1896 the little liberty he had was denied altogether and in the terrific tropical heat he was forced to spend the twenty-four hours in his hut without a minute's exercise. Added to this was the further indignity of being fastened to his bed at night with irons, in such a manner that he could not change his position. This torture lasted two months. He writes:

"The hut was surrounded by a palisade, about seven feet high and about five feet distant from the hut. The palisade was much higher than the little barred windows of the hut, which were not quite four feet above the ground, consequently I had neither light nor air in the interior of the hut. Beyond this first palisade, which was completely closed, and which was a palisade of defense, a second palisade was built, also completely closed and of the same height, and which, like the first one, hid everything outside it from my sight. After about three months of the strictest confinement, I received permission to walk between these two palisades, which thus formed a narrow walk, under a burning sun, with no trace of shade, and always accompanied by a warder. . . . . .

"My books were in a pitiable state; vermin got into them, gnawed them, and laid their eggs in them. Vermin swarmed in my hut; mosquitoes as soon as the rainy season began; ants, all the year round, in such large numbers that I had to isolate my table by placing the legs of it in old preserve boxes filled with petroleum. . . . The most tiresome insect was the spider-crab; its bite is venomous. I killed many of them in my hut."

His wife's letters became more hopeful, his guard was removed, and then, still a prisoner, he was taken back to France. A brief chapter is devoted to the court-martial at Rennes. The world knows the result.

THE ENGAGING AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAX MÜLLER.

THE late Prof. Max Müller, in his autobiography, recently published, quotes Professor Jowett on the advantage of every man's writing his own memoirs. "For friends," as Professor Jowett said, "always think it necessary (except Boswell, that great genius) to tell lies about their deceased friend; they leave out all his faults, less the public should exaggerate them. But we want to know his faults—that is probably the most interesting part of him." Professor Müller seems to have had no very serious faults and truth-telling had no terrors for him; but this does not prevent his autobiography from being exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as he does not spare some of his great contemporaries. Newman, for instance, he speaks of as follows:

"Both on the Newman side and among those whom I met at Jowett's and Froude's was a curious want of openness and manliness in discussing these simple questions [of religious controversy]—simple if not complicated by ecclesiastical theories. When Newman at Iffley was spoken of, it was in hushed tones, and when rumors of his going over to Rome reached his friends at Oxford, their consternation seemed to be like that of people watching the death-bed of a friend. I am sorry I saw nothing of Newman at that time. When I sat afterward with him in his study at Birmingham, he was evidently tired of controversy, and unwilling to reopen questions which to him were settled once for all, or, if not settled, at all events closed and relinquished. I could never form a clear opinion of the man, much as I admired his sermons; his brother and his own friends gave such different accounts of him. And it so happened that at the same time I knew of families rendered miserable by Newman's influence, of young girls, daughters of narrow-minded Anglicans, hurried over to Rome, of young men at Oxford with their troubled consciences, which under Newman's direct or indirect guidance could end only in Rome. Newman's influence must have been extraordinary; the tone in which people wished to free themselves of him, actually left him, spoke of him, seemed tremulous with awe. I would have much to have known him at that time; but I knew him through disciples only. They were caught in various ways. I know one, a brilliant writer, who had been entrusted by Newman with writing some of the lives of the saints. He did it with great industry; but, in the course of his researches, he arrived at the conviction that there was hardly anything truly historical about his saints, and that the miracles ascribed to them were insipid, and might be the inventions of their friends. Such legends, he felt, would take no root on English soil, at all events not in the present generation. In consequence, he informed Newman that he could not keep his promise, or that, if he did so, he must speak the truth, tell people what they might believe about these saints and what was purely fanciful in the accounts of their lives. And what was Newman's answer? He did not respect the young man's scruples, but encouraged him to go on.

"I confess I can not quite follow. If a man like Newman believed in these saints and their miracles, his pleadings would become intelligible; but it seems from this very letter [to the young scholar referred to] that he did not, and yet he tried to persuade his young friend to go on and not to gather the tares 'lest haply he might root up the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest.' I do not like to judge; but I doubt whether this kind of teaching could have strengthened the healthy moral fiber of a man's conscience and have led him to depend entirely on his sense of truth. And yet this was the man who at one time was supposed to draw the best spirits of Oxford with him to Rome."

Max Müller did not live to bring his memoirs beyond his early Oxford days, as his son explains in an introductory note. In the chapter that closes the volume he speaks of himself thus:

"One confession I have to make, and one for which I can hardly hope for absolution, whether from my friends or from my enemies. I have never done anything; I have never been a doer, a canvasser, a wire-puller, a manager in the ordinary sense of these words. I have also shrunk from agitation, from clubs and from cliques, even from most respectable associations and societies. Many people would call me an idle, useless, and indolent man, and tho I have not wasted many hours of my life, I can not deny the charge that I have neither fought battles nor helped to conquer new countries, nor joined any syndicate to roll up a fortune. I have been a scholar, a *Stubengelehrter*, and a *voila tout*.

"Much as I admired Ruskin when I saw him with his spade and wheelbarrow encouraging and helping his undergraduate friends to make a new road from one village to another, I never myself took to digging and shoveling and carting. Nor could I quite agree with him, happy as I always felt in listening to him, when he said: 'What we think, what we know, or what we believe, is in the end of little consequence. The only thing of consequence is what we do.' My view of life has always been the very opposite! What we do, or what we build up, has always seemed to me of little consequence. Even Nineveh is now a mere desert of sand, and Ruskin's new road also has long been worn away. The only thing of consequence, to my mind, is what we think, what we know, what we believe!"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Disciples" and Their Relations to Other Denominations.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—On page 480 of your issue of April 20, under the caption of "The Doubtful Value of Church Statistics," appears the following quotation from the Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian):

"Our friends of the body which calls itself 'The Disciples' claim an increase of 74 per cent. in the past ten years, the absurdity of which is patent. The Disciples, who are in fact Baptists with extreme views regarding immersion and its relations to the salvation of the soul, flourish chiefly in the middle and border States; and their growth is largely made up by defections from other denominations, denunciations of other churches characterizing their preaching in many localities."

In order to refute this utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable attack upon a church noted throughout the Christian world for its breadth and liberality of thought, I have only to refer you to page 483 of this same issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which contains the following notice:

"The national congress of the Disciples of Christ, lately held at Lexington, appointed a committee of seven to take charge of a movement in behalf of an international confederation of religious denominations. According to this scheme, the different religious bodies are to retain their own creeds, but will be auxiliary to an international congress and will affiliate will all other churches on a common platform. The ultimate aim is to create one international church. This movement is the first of its kind in America, and is in line with the widespread tendency to church federation and church unity, and with the rapidly growing spirit of internationalism in literature, social reform, and art."

JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

QUINCY, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Opportunity of a Lifetime

FOR THE

CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR

Of Large or Small Capital.

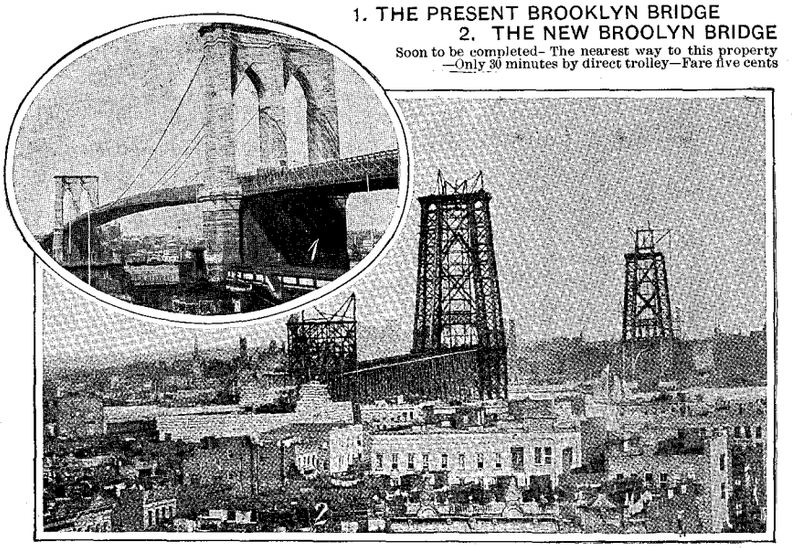
READ EVERY WORD.

$10 Secures $420 Lot IN GREATER NEW YORK

Free Trip to New York City and Return—Property is in the Heart of Brooklyn—Sure to Double in Value in Four Years—Best Opportunity Ever Offered in New York's History—Visit New York at Our Expense and Prove Our Claims to Your Own Satisfaction . . .

THE largest, most reliable, most successful Real Estate Company in the world, Wood, Harmon & Co., of New York City, are so positive that the values of their lots will increase 25 per cent. during the year 1901 that they will guarantee this increase to any investor—in case they cannot show it, they will agree to return all money paid them with 6 per cent. interest. We have one of the grandest opportunities of a lifetime for the small investor to make money—we give as good security as the *strongest* savings bank, and instead of the 4 per cent. interest on deposits we can guarantee over 25 per cent. We thoroughly believe the lot which we now sell for $420 will in 10 years bring $4,000, in 20 years from $20,000 upward. If you will carefully study this communication you will see *our reasons*.

The Astors and our wealthiest families have made their money from the increase in value of real estate. You can prove this point if you will take the pains to look it up. New York City property has increased in value more than that of any other place because of *its enormous growth in* population, and this growth of values and population is still going on. Since the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, the increased facilities of rapid transit by bridge, trolley, and elevated, the immense tide of increased population has turned Brooklynward. The attention of the public has been called to the great advantages of Brooklyn because it is only in that section that New York can grow—please note that point, as it is the keynote to the situation. The influx of people into Brooklyn is so great as to severely tax Brooklyn Bridge as a result new bridges are being built (one of which is nearly completed) and tunnels are being dug beneath the East River. Not only is Brooklyn Borough the only section in which New York can grow, but property in old New York City, the same distance from City Hall would cost 20 to 40 times the money—note that point carefully, it is absolutely true.



1. THE PRESENT BROOKLYN BRIDGE
2. THE NEW BROOLYN BRIDGE

Soon to be completed- The nearest way to this property —Only 30 minutes by direct trolley—Fare five cents

Listen to Our Story. It is our business to study conditions existing or possible in the various cities of the United States, and we have aided in the development of 25 different cities. After 12 years' careful study in New York without purchasing, in 1898 we saw the trend of affairs, and before the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn we bought *over 1,100 acres of the choicest land in Brooklyn, and which is now in the heart of that Borough. This land is only 3½ miles from* Brooklyn Bridge and is only 35 minutes from New York City Hall. We have over $2,000,000 invested in this land and are making it one of the most beautiful spots of New York. The growth of the city, together with our improvements, have increased the value of the property over 25 per cent. since a year ago, and we feel so sure that the increase will be at least the same, that we think there is no risk in guaranteeing it.

Listen to Our Proposition. Our property is improved in exact accordance with City Specifications. Streets 60, 80, and 100 feet wide, built to City grade, bordered on each side by 5 feet granolithic cementine sidewalks, flower beds and shrubbery, city water, gas, etc., all at our expense. For $10 down and $1.50 per week, or $6.00 per month, we sell you a regular New York City lot, subject to the following guarantees from us :

If at the expiration of the year 1901 this lot is not worth $500, we will refund all of the money you have paid us with 6 per cent. interest additional.

If you should die at any time before payments have been completed we will give to your heirs a deed to the lot without further cost.

If you should get out of employment or be sick you will not forfeit the land.

Titles are guaranteed to us by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York.

You will note three distinct points of advantage in this proposition. First—It is a Life Insurance for your family. Second—It enables you to pay in small sums as you would in your savings bank, and cannot cramp you ; and, Third It enables you to participate in the great growth of values in New York real estate which are due to natural conditions ; and, furthermore, the three advantages are absolutely without risk.

Our Guarantee of Increase. Our guarantee of 25 per cent. increase in one year in the value of lots is a simple one and should not be misunderstood or misconstrued. It means that the regular prices publicly marked on our property (every unsold lot being plainly tagged and priced) and at which our large corps of salesmen will be then selling these lots, for ourselves and our customers, will be 25 per cent. in excess of the prices at which we now offer them.

IT DOES NOT MEAN that we can or will assume the responsibility of selling customer's lots except incidental to our business of development, or that we will take them off their hands ; this obviously would be impossible in the great work of development we are undertaking. This is intended as a straight business agreement of an honest increase in value, and that only.

Free Trip to New York. As a further guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation, or **in case you buy** to credit cost of the trip to you on your purchase ; to those living farther away than Chicago we will pay that proportion equal to cost of fare to Chicago and return. We would advise you, if you are satisfied, to send first payment, $10 in cash, at our risk, immediately, and we will select the very best lot for you. Or, if you desire further particulars, to write immediately for maps, details, and information. It will cost you nothing to find out and thoroughly satisfy yourself. We solicit closest investigation. References by hundreds. Our reputation is national.

WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. 121, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

Note Our References. The Commercial Agencies, 20 National Banks, and 30,000 customers all over the United States. The following is but one of thousands on file, from banks, public officials, and appreciative customers.

"There is no doubt the property offered by Wood, Harmon & Co., in the 29th ward, represents one of the best investments a man of limited income can possibly make within the corporate limits of Greater New York. It can be said without hesitancy that Wood, Harmon & Co. are perfectly reliable and are worthy the fullest confidence of the investor, whether he resides in Greater New York or any other section of the United States."

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

Reduced Prices
. . ON . .
Suits and Skirts.

Is that heading attractive? Then how is this?

Suits and Skirts made to order at one-third less than regular prices.

Made of as good materials, cut as stylishly finished as carefully as they were at our early season prices. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this reduction. These offerings and others:

Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.
$12 suits reduced to $8.
$15 Suits reduced to $10.
$20 Suits reduced to $13.34.

Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34. $6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67. Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.

There are no reductions on Wash Suits or Skirts, but our prices are extremely reasonable.

Wash Suits, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts *at one-half of regular prices.*

Send for Catalogue, Bargain List and Reduced Price Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail. Order what you choose; your order will be filled promptly, intelligently—if you think not, send the garment back. *We will refund your money.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 & 121 West 23d St., New York.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys'
ONE-PIECE
Kilt Dress.

Made of fine white pique; the yoke front is neatly trimmed with insertion and hand embroidery; back has four narrow box plaits from collar to bottom of skirt. Ages 2, 2½ and 3 years.

$3.25.

By mail, postage paid, 15 cents extra.

Our catalogue, in new form, listing nearly

2,000 Articles for Children,

more than half of them illustrated, sent on receipt of this advertisement and 4 cts. postage.

ADDRESS DEPT. 18
60-62 W. 23d St., New York.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 50%

on all standard makes of typewriting machines, sold under the strongest guarantee, you take no chances. (Get our rating.) Our large resources and excellent facilities enable us to outdo all competitors. Send for prices, samples of writing, and iron-clad guarantee. Office desks, typewriter stands, etc., at factory prices. Write for circular E. **E. B. Stafford & Bro.,** 17-23 Van Buren St., Chicago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Heredity and Morals."—James Foster Scott. (E. B. Treat & Co.)

"The Son of Amram."—Rev. G. Monroe Royce. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.50.)

"The Creed of the Presbyterians."—Rev. E. W. Smith, D.D. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $0.60.)

"Montanye."—W. O. Stoddard. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"The Rose of Dawn."—Helen Hay. (R. H. Russell.)

"Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny."—Effie Bignell. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00.)

"Nell Gwyn—Comedian."—F. Frankfort Moore. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

"The Hall of Fame."—Henry M. MacCracken. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $1.75.)

"The Story of Sarah."—M. Louise Forsslund. (Brentano's.)

"With the Wild Flowers."—Maud Going. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00.)

"The Woman who Trusted"—Will N. Harben. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"The Improvement of Towns and Cities."—C. M. Robinson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Theology of Albrecht Ritschl."—Albert T. Swing, A.M. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40.)

"Poems of the New Time."—Miles M. Dawson. (The Alliance Pub. Co., $1.25.)

"The Fourth Estate."—Rachel Challice. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Rose of Dawn.

MISS HELEN HAY, the daughter of the Secretary of State, is the author of a narrative poem, recently published, entitled "The Rose of Dawn, A Tale of the South Sea." It is in blank verse, interspersed with lyrical passages, and has received warm commendation from the press. In a review, written for the Philadelphia *Press*, a writer says:

"The poem runs with a strong rhythmic swing, the stately heroic measure being broken here and there by rimed songs or pretty interludes which tinkle like a well-tuned lute. The 'Rose of Dawn' maintains its high plane throughout. . . . The poem is not one of the greatest ever written, but it will afford a satiated reader an hour's keen pleasure. It is pure and wholesome. No eroticism mars it. The love is natural, abounding, and sincere. The jealous chieftain stalks his way toward undeserved death with the grandeur and the dignity of a savage. Malua is a breathing spirit of ardent youth. He lavishes his love and receives the pretty homage of Taka in a way altogether natural."

The synopsis of the story in part, taken from the same paper, runs as follows:

"Taka, a queenly maiden of the island tribes, was betrothed to Uhila, an aged and sedate chieftain, and the battle friend of her father. Before the early dawn the tribesmen put off to take the 'great Bonita,' one of the strongest of the deep-sea fish. While the men are absent in the quest of food the dawn breaks and reveals the scene of the story. . . . .

"While the tribesmen and betrothed of Taka are fishing, a little bark, drifted by the wind and waves, comes to the shore laden with a chieftain of another isle—Malua. He is a boy in years, but out from the crowd Taka steps to welcome him, and the poetess lavishes her fancy on the maiden's modest, but spontaneous love. With the girl he goes to her father's house, and the absent Uhila is forgotten by father and daughter, because the youth fascinates them both. With sweeping passion he takes possession of her heart. . . . .

"Uhila (returning), writhes with jealousy, and

Handsome Picture FREE

ASK your dealer for "Little Indian" collars, cuffs and shirts—if he does not keep them, send us his name and we will mail, *free*, a handsome engraving of the "Little Indian," 10 x 13 inches, mounted artistically on a rough gray mat. No advertising to prevent it being framed.

If you can't give dealer's name, send for particulars how to get the picture free in another way.

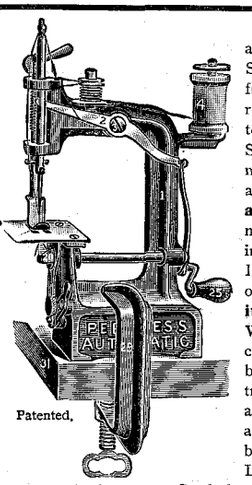
"Little Indian"
Collars—Cuffs—Shirts

OUR old names and brands are not affected by this new mark which appears in addition to the old. The quality of our goods is the same—we don't know how to make it better.

This new trade-mark is simply designed to give an easily remembered and instantly recognized consumers' name.

H. C. CURTIS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

TWO DOLLARS ONLY
Smith & Egge Hand-Sewing Machine.



Patented.

Delivered to any address in United States. Money refunded if not as represented. Automatic tension. Sews thick or thin material without any change. **Not a Toy** but a most useful article in the family. Does great variety of work, and **does it well.** Shirt Waists, Underclothing, etc. Can be carried in your trunk when you go anywhere. Never anything like it before. It is a Little Wonder. Thousands in use. Send for one; you won't regret it.

References, this publication, any Mercantile Agency, or any bank in Bridgeport.

Address the **SMITH & EGGE MFG. COMPANY,**
Dept. J. Bridgeport, Conn.

PIANO

Our unique method of selling may interest you. Where no dealer sells our pianos we sell direct; practically bring our large Boston establishment, Factory and Warerooms to your door. We will quote you our lowest prices, explain our Easy Pay System, as available in the most remote village in the United States as if you lived in Boston or New York. More than this, if our careful selection of a piano fails to please you, in other words, if you don't want it after seeing and trying it, it returns to us and we pay railroad freights both ways. We solicit correspondence.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,
121 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

following Malua into the night seeks to slay him in a Homeric battle. The description here is good. Malua is finally thrown, and, fainting, until a stone striking his hand, he seizes it and crushes his enemy. The succeeding scene between the lovers, when the remorse and pity of the girl goes out to Uhila as guerdon for his unsought love, is affecting, and the tantalizing situation of the victor lover is well described, until her new-born love triumphs and

'Turning to the sea,
Taka, Malua, children of the sun,
Went forth to meet the sunrise and the day.'"

Here are a few of the passages dealing with the coming of dawn, in the opening part of the poem:

"Somnolent, vast, inert, the darkness lay
Waiting for dawn. Across the ocean stirred
A luminous haze, not light, but whispering light,
So softly yet, the islands had not heard.
The mystery of sleep was in the trees
And on the weary stars. . . . .
The dawn had not yet broken, and the soft
Beautiful haze that veils the birth of day
Hung on the water. . . . .
Then, as a soft blush mounts the cheek, a light
Breathed from the sea, and all the air seemed warm
As at the touch of spring, a violet streak
A pale leaf green, a golden, and a rose
Broke in the sky, and morning was revealed. . . . .
. . . Blue upon blue
The bright waves glittered like a shattered star
Set in the silver crescent of the sand."

When Malua the young chieftain, came to the isle of Kambara, and saw the maidens on the shore,

. . . . . "His flashing sun-bright eyes
Struck thro' the group of girls as shoots a dart,
And caught and quivered in sweet Taka's breast."

His love grew stronger through the day, and Uhila, Taka's betrothed, heard of the young chieftain with Taka. He followed them to the forest and soon came upon them:

"Taka, her arms piled high with blossoms, stood,
An amber goddess of spring with flying hair
Beneath a flower-bent branch whose leaves had caught
One of the sun-kissed curls. Malua watched her . . . . .
His two arms o'er her slender shoulder laid,
With fingers little used to gentler arts
His timid touch unloosed her perfumed hair,
Too near—for aught but that her curving throat
Should be upturned to meet his sure caress,
And all the blossoms drifted thro' the air
And fell like blessings on their bended heads."

That night, in the midst of festivity, with Taka near,

. . . . . "Malua's soul
Fainted beneath the load of so much love" . . . . .

and he slipped away to the woods, followed by Uhila, who had resolved to slay him. In the forest—

"Uhila, watched him from the shadow. Gods!
How young he was! as Vave, the swift-footed,
Splendidly strong, an innocent god of war.
The morn with chilly lips laid myriad kisses
About his beauty, slipped thro' jealous leaves
Dripping with silver and fantastic fingers
Reached to caress him from the amorous trees."

This was the lover of Taka, who "caught in a very ecstasy of love,"

". . . . . laid his arms about a slender tree,
White in the moonlight, and his fevered cheek
Pressed on its cooling stem. With broken music
Shaken from his breast, he cried on Taka,—
Little happy words that mothers whisper

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. HARLOW, Augusta, Me., says: "One of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

Delivered, express prepaid, to any point.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

We have a 72-page book, "The Test of Time," which we mail free. It tells all about the best mattress ever made. It tells how unscrupulous dealers offer fraudulent stuff as "felt." **The name Ostermoor & Co. is on every genuine mattress.** We have no agents and the Ostermoor mattress **is not for sale by stores.**

Thirty Nights' Free Trial.

Sleep on it 30 nights, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

These Prices Include Express Charges.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.,	$ 8.35	All 6 ft. 3 in. long
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.,	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.,	15.00	

Made in two parts 50c. extra. Special sizes at special prices.

PATENT ELASTIC FELT consists of airy, interlacing, fibrous sheets of snowy whiteness and great elasticity; closed in the tick by hand, and is guaranteed never to mat, lose shape, or get lumpy. Is perfectly dry, non-absorbent, and is absolutely vermin proof Tick may be removed for washing without trouble. Softer and purer than hair can be; no repicking or restuffing necessary. We control its manufacture.

TRADE MARK

Here is the point! Send at once to OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York, for our handsome book—free.

CANADIAN AGENCY: 301 St. James St., Montreal.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."

"NORTH COAST LIMITED" RESUMED SERVICE MAY 5TH.

The PRAIRIE DOG and his country are described in WONDERLAND 1901.

Every Boy and Girl - old and young - should read about this strange member of the SQUIRREL family.

SEND SIX CENTS for the book to CHAS. S. FEE, GEN. PASS. AGT. ST. PAUL, MINN.

DULUTH, ON THE N.P.R. IS AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Write for Booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. THEO. F. SWAYZE,** Chief Clerk of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have been using one of your Sanitary Stills in my family for some time, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it to any one who wants pure and palatable water. The still is simple and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED.

AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago.

Longerlife TRADE MARK TABLETS FREE

To prove their value, we will send *free* two 25-cent boxes of these tablets to any one who will agree to give them a fair trial, and who will after using them, **if benefited,** send us *fifty cents* in payment.

Longerlife Tablets contain all the essential elements of the various beef, wine and iron and sarsaparilla remedies—without the alcohol. They are beneficial as a **Spring Tonic** and for all skin or organic troubles caused by impoverished blood.

Price 25 cents, at all druggists or by mail.

THE HYGIA MEDICAL CO., Newark, N. J.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Above their sleeping babes. 'If love could find
A way to utter love without her lips!'
Her lips, her eyes, the music of her voice—
Death would be easy on her golden heart."

Uhila, embittered by these signs of love

. . . . . "leapt
Into the moonlight and upon his foe.
Fixed to the ground, they strove as giant trees
Tossing fierce branches in a storm; their wrath
Smote on them like a tempest, hot with hate. . . .
Upon their heads and swaying bodies lay the silver light
Of the bright moon. The great night seemed to pause
Chin upon hand to watch the struggle, air
Hushed to retain the hoarse and laboring sobs
Such strain brought forth."

Malua, overthrown, felt Uhila,

"Kneel on his breast, lean fingers at his throat
Seizing his life."

But soon Malua's hand struck against a sharp stone, and, grasping it,

. . . . "he raised his weapon, struck
And struck and struck again.
The night looked down
Waning, and saw thro' tangled boughs a still,
Dead figure on the troubled earth. All stained
With crimson blood, there lay a crimson wreath
And thro' the forest stole a dusky shade
Fleeing he knew not where save that he 'scaped
Death, that was lying by the forest pool."

Of the numerous songs, throughout the poem, here is one, sung by Taka:

"Far away
In a fountain dwelt a maiden;
When the silver moon was high
She was glad, but heavy laden
Was she when its light must die
Far away.

"Far away
Came a stranger brave to love her,
Loved her when the moon was high;
When the moon was pale above her
Love grew pale and like to die
Far away.

"Far away
From the fountain's mist he drew her
Happy while the moon was high,
Waning, fled she, her pursuer
Held her back, and saw her die
Far away."

The Wall Street Pit.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

I see a hell of faces surge and whirl
Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean
And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—
Hot faces like the faces of the wolves
That track the traveler fleeing through the night—
Grim faces shrunken up and fallen in,
Deep plowed like weather-eaten bark of oak—
Drawn faces like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of Earth.

Is this a whirl of madmen ravening
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again with shrieking crew
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?
And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?

Oh, saner are the hearts on stiller ways!
Thrice happier they who, far from these wild hours,
Grow softly as the apples on a bough,
Wiser the plowman with his scudding blade,
Turning a straight, fresh furrow down a field—
Wiser the herdsman whistling to his heart,
In the long shadows at the break of day—
Wiser the fisherman with quiet hand
Slanting his sail against the evening wind.

The swallow sweeps back from the south again,
The green of May is edging all the boughs,
The shy arbutus glimmers in the wood,

Bausch & Lomb Zeiss
STEREO
Binocular
Best in the world.
You will find it profitable to read our "Binocular Booklet" before you buy any kind of a glass. free at your dealers or by mail.
Bausch & Lomb
Binocular
A New Prism Glass.
Excelled only by the STEREO
Lower in price.
For sale by all dealers
BAUSCH & LOMB OPT. CO.
Rochester, N.Y.
New York. Chicago.

"KODAK"

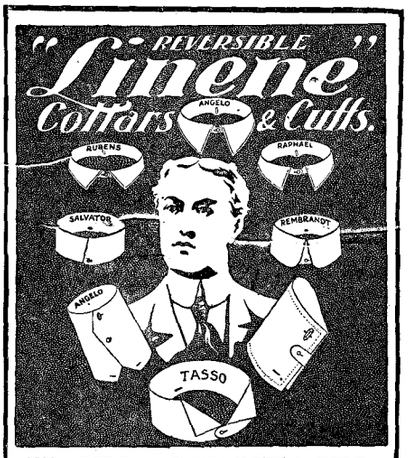
Stands for all that is Best in Photography

To the perfection of Kodak construction, to the perfection of the Kodak mechanism, to the perfection of the Kodak lenses, is due the

Triumph of Kodakery

All Kodaks Load in Daylight with our Transparent Film Cartridges. Several styles use either films or plates. Sixty-four page catalogue, describing them in detail, free at the Kodak dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



MANY ADVANTAGES.

Perfect in fit, never ragged or uncomfortable. Very convenient, stylish, economical. Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble linen goods. Turn down collars are reversible and give double service.

NO LAUNDRY WORK.

When soiled, discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c.** Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 19, Boston.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

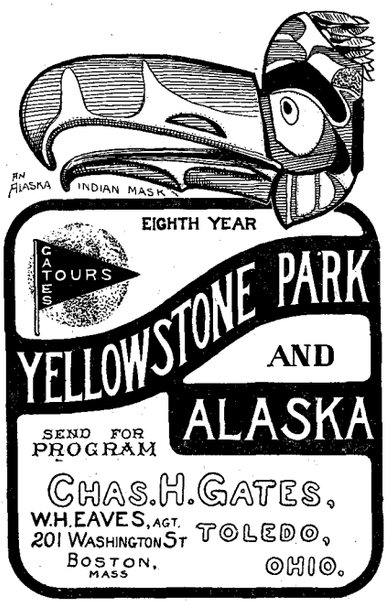
GENTLEMEN: — The GOODFORM Trousers Hanger is made of fine, specially rolled spring steel, heavily nickel-plated on copper. The parts in contact with the fabric are wide and the edges rounded. It operates automatically. "You press the button," and the keeper does the rest. Sample by mail, 35c.; 3 for $1.00; 6 and a closet loop, $2.00. All express prepaid. **This is what you want if you want the best.**

Sold by Hardware and Furnishing stores, or prepaid for the price. Remit to the maker.

CHICAGO FORM CO., Dept. 28, 124 La Salle St., CHICAGO

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

Send for our list of

GOLD BONDS

Yielding **5%** Interest.

Devitt, Tremble & Co.,
BANKERS,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO.

Solid Real Estate Investment.

A prominent Twin City Jobbing House of unquestioned responsibility, wishes new and larger building for their business. They have selected satisfactory site which is for sale. They desire some investor to purchase the land and erect a building for their occupancy.

As a preliminary condition, they will agree to lease the entire premises for a long term of years—10 years at least—and pay an adequate rental on the investment. They will agree to make repairs at their own expense, thus affording a clean, net investment at a minimum of trouble to the owner. Total investment, about $150,000.

Here is a safe investment and one worthy of investigation.

Particulars of **THORPE BROS., Minneapolis, Minn.**
Correspondence solicited.

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST BEARING
INVESTMENTS
FOR PEOPLE WHO SAVE.

4 and 5 per cent. Interest according to time of investment. Never have failed to pay interest promptly since starting in business. (Now eleven years.) Better than Real Estate Mortgages, Savings Banks, or Mining Stocks. Investments in amounts to suit from $50 up. Full particulars furnished, giving Bank references and testimonials. Address **JOHN D. VAIL, 180 West Main St., Marshalltown, Ia.**

CARRY IN A BUGGY
KING FOLDING CANVAS BOAT CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Last a Lifetime
Send 6¢ for Catalog. 5 ENGRAVINGS
Ribbed Longitudinally and Diagonally
OUR GIFT. BOAT.

And yet this hell of faces in the town—
This roar of giddying madness surging on,
Surrounded by the quiets of the hills;
With great calm star forever overhead,
And, under all, the silence of the dead!
—In the New York *Journal*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Foregone Conclusion.—"You think she loves you then?" "Think! My dear boy, how can she help it?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Following the Doctor's Orders.—HIBERNIAN NURSE: "Arrah, wake up, wake up!"

HOSPITAL PATIENT (drowsily): "What is it?"

HIBERNIAN NURSE: "It's time for your slaping medicine, sir; so it is."—*Tit-Bits*.

At Atlantic City.—It was Sunday evening. He stood pensive, looking at the unsympathetic surf. On the morrow he would be again behind the ribbon-counter. "Good waves," he soliloquized, "we be of one blood. We arrive at the shore in great style—and we go away broke!"—*Philadelphia Press*.

Man with a History.—FIRST BOOKMAN: "The school director who just left us has an interesting history"

SECOND BOOKMAN: "You don't say! How do you know?"

FIRST BOOKMAN: "I just gave him a copy of our latest school history."—*School Board Journal*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

May 14.—The British Government opposes the proposition to increase the Chinese import tariff in order to aid expenses in paying the indemnity, unless further privileges are granted to foreign trade; a despatch to the London War Office from General Gaselee, commander of British troops in China, praises American officers.

May 16.—Great Britain submits an important proposal to the foreign ministers that China pay the indemnity out of her own native resources on a system affording her special facilities; the British military authorities extend the railroad to Tung Chow, along the Pei Ho.

May 17.—Renewed fighting between General Liu's troops and the Boxers is reported; the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries agree to the demands of the powers for legation sites.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 13.—More arrests are reported in Russia; and it is declared that the revolutionary movement in the empire is spreading.

The army reorganization scheme of Secretary Brodrick is laid before the British House of Commons, and is attacked by the opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

May 15.—Many lives are lost in an Italian village in the Apennines, a fall of rocks burying most of the houses.

The settlements on the London Stock Exchange are arranged satisfactorily, and a feared panic is averted; J. P. Morgan arrives in Paris.

May 16.—Secretary Brodrick's bill for army reform is adopted by a large majority in the British House of Commons.

Failure in the spring crops is severely felt in India, and 381,000 persons are receiving relief.

It is reported at Rome that French troops have taken possession of the Oasis of Rhadames, which gives them practical control of Tripoli.

May 17.—Two French cruisers appear at Tangier to enforce a settlement of claims against Morocco.

Reports from British consuls in Japan show the foreign trade conditions of the islands to be unsatisfactory; American commerce is displacing the business of the rival nations in Japan.

May 19.—The massacre of Paris Communards in 1871 is celebrated by revolutionary groups of Paris, who place wreaths in Père-la-Chaise Cemetery.

Hostilities are suspended in Colombia and the Government is negotiating terms of peace with the insurgents.

The draft of Secretary Hay's proposals for a

"Good Digestion

Waits on Appetite."

Wheatlet
A Delicate and Delicious BREAKFAST FOOD
A Complete NATURAL PRODUCT of the WHOLE of the WHEAT
THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO. LOCKPORT, N.Y.

Few people give proper thought to nourishment. Try the best cereal food ever placed on the market. It is good for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner — in fact for any meal of the day, while as a Dessert it is beyond compare. Your grocer keeps it;

if he does not, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

MADE ONLY BY

The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR FURNACE EAT UP FUEL.
PUT IN A
Jackson Ventilating Grate
and save money and health.

One of our Grates will heat and ventilate thoroughly your entire house, up to freezing weather, using half the full of a furnace. One will heat several large rooms in severest weather. They fit any fireplace and burn any kind of fuel.

Write immediately for catalogue "D," which contains our guarantee.

E. A. JACKSON & BRO., 54 Beekman St., New York

Don't Get Bald.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

for Falling Hair, Headache, Neuralgia, Dandruff, and Diseases of the Scalp. **Price, $1.00.**

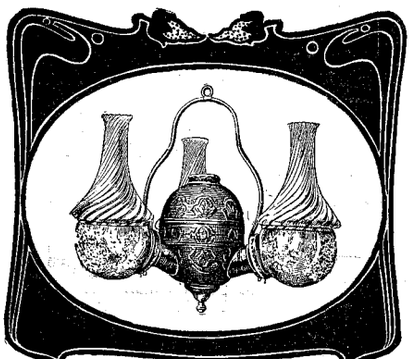
Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power. Made of pure bristles—not wire. Sent postpaid.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
870 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

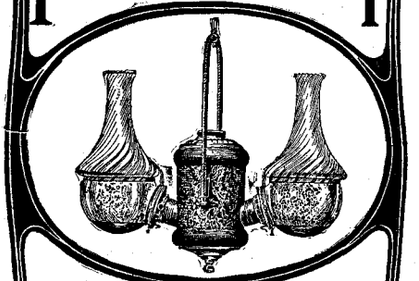
WANTED—Active, educated men to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. In replying give age and references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York City.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE ANGLE LAMP



The Light that never fails

is the one light you can use during the warm months with genuine comfort. Its comparatively little heat, together with the little attention it requires, makes it the ideal warm weather light. Many **Summer Homes** are equipped with it to the exclusion of all other illumination. While more brilliant than gas or electricity, it never smokes, smells or gets out of order; is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas, and burns but about 18 cents worth of oil a month. It is a perfect substitute for gas and electricity and is absolutely non-explosive. Our catalogue W shows all styles from $1.80 up. Sent on request. The Angle Lamp Co., 76 Park Pl., N. Y.

THE ANGLE LAMP IS GUARANTEED.

Your money will be refunded if you do not find it exactly as represented.

Where's the Key?

You don't need to ask this question if it's on an Improved Washburne Patent Key Ring, that holds fast to waist band or pocket till you lift the lever. Aluminum or steel chain. By mail, 25 cents.

Catalogue of novelties for personal wear, made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

new isthmian treaty is received by the British Government officials in London.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, of New York, commits suicide in a Naples hospital.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 13.—There is a slight improvement in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and the President makes a brief visit to San José, where he addresses a large crowd.

The War Department issues an order fixing the strength of the regular army on a peace basis at 77,287.

Many lives are lost by the sinking of the *City of Paducah* in the Mississippi off the Illinois shore.

May 14.—President McKinley makes his official entry into San Francisco, and is greeted with a great public reception; Mrs. McKinley's condition is steadily improving.

The attempt of the Traction Company of Albany and Troy to run its cars with non-union men, in place of its striking employees, is accompanied by rioting and bloodshed; Governor Odell orders out the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn and the Tenth Battalion of Albany.

May 15.—The illness of Mrs. McKinley causes the President to announce the abandonment of his trip to the Northwest.

Strike conditions in Albany continue to be critical; nearly two thousand militiamen are now at the scene of trouble.

May 16.—Mrs. McKinley's condition is most serious, and her death is expected.

Riot and disorder occur in Albany; militiamen in a street-car fire a volley into the crowd and kill two merchants; many men are wounded in street fights.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton is elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia.

Minister Conger and the Rev. Dr. Ament are the principal speakers at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association in New York.

May 17.—There is a marked improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition.

No settlement is reached in the strike at Albany, but there is no further violence, the cars being operated under protection of troops; the 9th Regiment, of New York, arrives in Albany.

Sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly continue in Philadelphia, and are largely attended.

Father Phillips, of Hazleton, Pa., is found dead in a New York tenement.

May 18.—There is continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition; the President attends the launching of the battle-ship *Ohio* in San Francisco.

The strike of the Albany street-railway employees is settled by agreement between the company and the strikers, and the troops start for home.

The purchase of the Mexican Central Railroad by a St. Louis syndicate is believed to foreshadow the establishment of a new Eastern line of railroad.

May 19.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues to improve, and she expects to return to Washington in a few days.

With the departure of the troops peace reigns again in Albany; the funerals of the two men killed by the militia take place.

Reports received indicate that four thousand machinists are ready to join in a national strike.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 13.—*Cuba:* The report of the special commission that visited Washington is laid before the Cuban Constitutional Convention in Havana; it favors, but does not recommend, acceptance of the Platt amendment.

May 17.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo talks about the duties of the United States in the Philippine Archipelago; in Zambeles province General Mascardo and a large force surrender to American arms.

The American Standards

B.T.Babbitt's

Quality, Purity, Effectiveness

Best Soap

1776 Soap Powder

Best Baking Powder

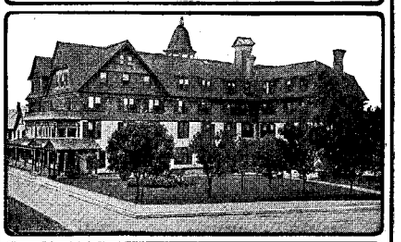
Pure Potash or Lye

1877 FOR 24 YEARS 1901

We have successfully treated all forms of

CANCER

Tumors and other new growths except those in the stomach, other abdominal organs and the Thoracic Cavity **without the use of the knife.** As a logical result of our success



THE BERKSHIRE HILLS Sanatorium

has, from a humble beginning, become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals. It is conducted by a graduate of standing in the Regular School of Medicine, and upon a strictly ethical and professional basis. Any physician who desires to investigate our method of treatment will be entertained as our guest. **All physicians are cordially invited.**

Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.

DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

EVERY GENUINE

KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

Every Man that Shaves owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS NO STITCHING IN THE ELASTIC EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

THE BUTTON THAT REVOLUTIONIZED THE HOSE SUPPORTER BUSINESS

No more DARNING at the KNEES

The **Velvet Grip** HOSE SUPPORTER

CUSHION BUTTON

LOOK For the Name on Every Loop

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pr. by mail, 25c. Catalogue free.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

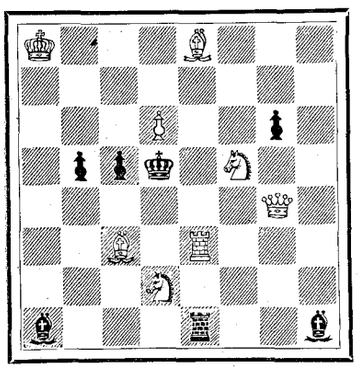
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 561.

By H. F. W. LANE.

First Prize Two-mover, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Correction.

In problem 560, by Dr. Dalton, printed last week, the black Pawn on Q B 3 should be omitted. As it stands, the white K is in check. Black has *nine* pieces, instead of eleven.

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless it is Digested.

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor *can* live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food, that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

$75 **Month and Expenses;** no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. PEASE MFG. CO., Station 102 Cincinnati, O.

van Houten's Cocoa

Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

Solution of Problems.

No. 555.

Key-move, Q—B 7.

No. 556.

1. Kt—R 6 / Kt x P	2. Kt—Kt 4 / K—Q 5	3. Q—B 2, mate	
	2. ..... / Kt—Q 5	3. Kt—Q 5, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—B 2, mate	
1. ..... / Any other	2. Q—B 3 ch / K—Q 5 (must)	3. Q—K 4, mate	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

555 (only): The Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; J. P. Wilson, Youngstown, O.; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; S. S. Dunham and W. B. Morton, Washington, D.C.; C. N. Hartt, Brooklyn; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington, C.H., O.

556 (only): A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City.

Comments (555): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Very fine"—J. G. L.; "Exceedingly artful and pleasing"—A K.; "The best I've tried for a long time"—H. W. F.; "This pleases me. It is not hard, but neat and beautiful"—J. H. S.; "Worthy a special prize for economy"—W. R. C.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Pretty easy"—G. D.; "Worthy of first"—H. M. C.; "I never met with a better 2-er"—A. De R. M.; "Oh! I don't know—It's not so much"—J. P. W.; "Clever"—L. A. G.

(556): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Exceedingly difficult"—J. G. L.; "A little giant"—A K.; "Finely constructed and difficult"—H. W. F.; "The failure of more promising 'tries' leads to the key"—J. H. S.; "Little variety, but a hard nut to crack"—W. R. C.

A number of solvers thought that K—B 7 would solve 555, not seeing that Kt—K 6 shuts off the R.

The reason that so many failed with 556 is that they pinned their faith to Kt—R 2. The answer is Kt—Kt 6, and White can not force mate in two more moves.

In addition to those reported, F. F. Carroll, Aiken, Ga., and the Rev. W. H. W., Baltimore, got 551; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich., 553; O. C. P., 554.

SENT FREE AND PREPAID

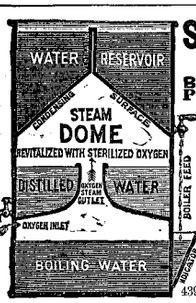
To any reader of LITERARY DIGEST, a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day perfectly cures Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured. Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Syringe

Such as physicians use is now offered direct. It consists of two nickel cylinders, with air pumps between to create compressed air in one cylinder and vacuum suction in other. Open valve and compressed air forces liquid from one cylinder in six streams through top of nozzle. Send to-day for our booklet. Sent free on request.

Sipho Manufacturing Co.

843 Chatham Street, RACINE, WISCONSIN or, 2036 J., Amer. Tract Bldg., New York.



SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—not a filter. 22,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated drinking water, pure, delicious and safe. Only method. Distilled Water cures Dyspepsia, Stomach, Bowel, Kidney, Bladder and Heart Troubles; prevents fevers and sickness. **Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, etc. FREE**

Harrison Mfg. Co., 439 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

A RARE TREAT IN

TEAS & COFFEES.

BEST IMPORTED at almost

HALF PRICES.

Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams and Ceylons from ..... **27c to 57c** per lb.

VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. **10c to 29c** per lb.

The Goods are sold on their merits. NO PRESENTS.

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO.,

P. O. Box 290 - - - 66 Church Street, New York.

BICYCLES BELOW COST

5000 High Grade guaranteed 1901 Models with best equipments, **$10 to $18**

'99 & '00 MODELS, $7 to $12

Good Second Hand Wheels, best makes in perfect riding order. *Must be closed out.* **$3 to $8**

We ship anywhere on 10 days trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing catalogs for us. You can make money as our agent.

Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 86 M. Chicago.

A PERFECT FORM.

Send for the "Standard Chart of Physical Culture." *Hang it on the wall of* your bed-chamber. It shows you by carefully prepared illustrations and instructions how to develop your body to the ideal of perfection. Sent for 10 cents in stamps or silver. State sex.

FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, Dept. M, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The International Cable Match.

THIRD GAME WON BY AMERICA.

Ruy Lopez.

	HYMES. *White.* (U. S.)	ATKINS. *Black.* (G. B.)		HYMES. *White.* (U. S.)	ATKINS. *Black.* (G. B.)
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	32	Q R—Q sq	P—R 5
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	33	Q—B 2	K(K2)—B 2
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	34	R—Q 8	Q—B 3
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	35	R x R ch	R x R
5	P—Q 3	P—Q 3	36	Q—K 3	P—R 6
6	P—Q B 3	P—K Kt 3	37	Kt—Q 7	B x Kt
7	Q Kt—Q 2	B—Kt 2	38	R x B	P—Kt 5
8	Kt—B sq	P—Q Kt 4	39	R—Q 3	K—R sq
9	B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	40	Q—K 2	P x Kt P
10	Q—K 2	Castles	41	K x P	P x P ch
11	Kt—K 3	P—Q 5	42	R x P	R—Kt sq ch
12	Kt—Q 5	Kt—Q R 4	43	K—R sq	Q—R 3
13	B—Kt 5	Kt x B	44	Q—B sq	R—Kt 5
14	P x Kt	B—Kt 2	45	R—R 3	R—R 5
15	Kt x Kt	B x Kt	46	R x R	Q x R
16	B x B	Q x B	47	Q—B 8 ch	K—R 2
17	P—Q Kt 4	Q R—Q sq	48	Q—B 5 ch	K—R 3
18	Cas (K R)	Q—Q 3	49	Q x P	Q—K 8 ch
19	K R—Q sq	P—K B 4	50	K—Kt 2	Q—K 7 ch
20	Kt—K sq	Q—Kt 3	51	K—Kt 3	Q—Q 6 ch
21	Kt—B 3	P x K P	52	K—Kt 4	Q—Q 2 ch
22	P x K P	R—B 5	53	K—B 4	Q—B 2 ch
23	Kt—Q 2	B—B sq	54	Q—B 5	Q—K 2
24	Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 6	55	P—K 5	Q—R 5 ch
25	Q—K sq	Q R—B sq	56	K—K 3	Q—K 8 ch
26	R—Q 2	Q—K B 3	57	K—Q 4	Q—Q 7 ch
27	P—B 3	P—Kt 4	58	K—B 5	Q x R P
28	Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 2	59	Q—B 6 ch	K—R 2
29	Kt x Q P	R (B 5)—B 2	60	Q—B 7 ch	K—R 3
30	Q—Kt 3	R—K 2	61	Q x P	Q x KtP
31	Kt—B 5	P—K R 4	62	K—Kt 6	Resigns.

Notes from The Standard, London.

No fault can be found with Black's treatment of the game (perhaps P—Q B 4 might have been considered) up to 23.., B—B sq, which allowed White to get the upper hand. The skilful American never relaxed his hold, and increased his advantage move by move. Atkins tried for a remote chance of drawing.

SECOND GAME WON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	MARSHALL. *White.* (U. S.)	WARD. *Black.* (G. B.)		MARSHALL. *White.* (U. S.)	WARD. *Black.* (G. B.)
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	32	K—B 2	P—Q B 4
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	33	R—K R 4	Kt—Q 4
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	34	R—Q B 6	K R—Kt 4
4	B—Kt 5	B—K 2	35	K—Q 2	Kt—K 2
5	Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	36	R—B 7	Q R—Kt 2
6	P—B 5	P—B 3	37	R x R	R x R
7	P—K 3	P—K 4	38	K—K 2	R—Kt 5
8	P x P	Kt—K 5	39	K—B 3	Kt—Kt 3
9	B x B	Q x B	40	R—K 4	R x Kt
10	Kt x Kt	P x Kt	41	P—K 6	R x R
11	Kt—Q 2	Kt x B P	42	P x P ch	K x P
12	Kt—B 4	Castles	43	K x R	K—K 3
13	Q—Q 6	R—K sq	44	P—B 4	Kt—K 2
14	Castles	B—K 3	45	P—Kt 4	Kt—Q 4
15	Q x Q	R x Q	46	P—B 5 ch	K—Q 3
16	P—Q Kt 4	Kt—R 5	47	P—Kt 5	P—B 5
17	R—Q 4	B—Q 4	48	P—B 6	P x P
18	Kt—Q 6	B x P	49	P x P	Kt x P ch
19	B—B 4	B x B	50	K—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5
20	R x B	Kt—Kt 3	51	K x P	K—K 4
21	R x P	Kt—Q 4	52	K—Q 3	Kt x R P
22	K—Kt 2	P—Q Kt 4	53	K—K 2	K—K 5
23	R—Q B sq	R—B 2	54	K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5
24	R—Q 4	Kt—K 2	55	K—Kt 3	Kt x P
25	Kt x P	R—Kt 2	56	K—R 4	K—B 4
26	Kt—Q 6	R—Kt 3	57	K—R 5	Kt—Q 4
27	K—B 2	Q R—Kt sq	58	K—R 4	K—B 5
28	K—Q sq	P—Q R 3	59	K—Kt 3	K—Kt 4
29	R—R sq	Kt—Q 4	60	K—B 3	P—K 4
30	Kt—Q B 4	R x P	61	K—Kt 3	P—R 5 ch
31	R x P	Kt—B 6 ch	62	Resigns.	

Marshall should have won this game, as he had the best of it until he made the inexcusable blunder 39 K—B 3, which cost him a piece, and made the match a Draw.

THIRD GAME WON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	MITCHELL. *White.* (G. B.)	HOWELL. *Black.* (U. S.)		MITCHELL. *White.* (G. B.)	HOWELL. *Black.* (U. S.)
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	33	B x P	K—Kt 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 4	34	B—B 4	K—B 4
3	Q P x P	P—Q 5	35	P—R 4	K—K 3
4	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	36	P—Kt 4	K—Q 4
5	P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	37	B—Kt 8	B x B
6	P—K Kt 3	B—K 3	38	R x B	R—R 2
7	Q Kt—Q 2	B—Q B 4	39	P—R 5	K—K 4
8	B—Kt 2	K Kt—K 2	40	K—Kt 3	K—B 3
9	Castles	Kt—Kt 3	41	K—R 4	P—K Kt 4 ch
10	P—Kt 3	Castles	42	P x P	K x P
11	Kt—K 4	B—R 2	43	P—B 4	P—B 3
12	B—Kt 5	Q—Q 2	44	P—B 5 ch	K—B 3
13	Q—Q 2	K R—K sq	45	R-K R 8ch	K—Kt 2
14	K R-Q sq	B—K B 4	46	R—Q B 8	K—R 3
15	Kt—R 4	B x Kt	47	R—B 7	R—R 8
16	B x B	R x P	48	R x Kt P	R—R 8 ch
17	B x K Kt	R P x B	49	K—Kt 3	R—Kt 8 ch
18	Kt—B 3	R—K 5	50	K—B 3	R—K B 8 ch
19	Q—Q 3	Q R—K sq	51	K—K 3	R—K Kt 8
20	R—R 2	Q—B 4	52	R—K B 7	R x P
21	B—B sq	Kt—K 4	53	R x P ch	K—R 2
22	Kt x Kt	Q R x Kt	54	R x P	R x P
23	B—B 4	R—K 2	55	R—B 8	R—Q B 5
24	P—Q Kt 4	P—Q B 3	56	P—Q B 6	K—Kt 2
25	P—B 5	R x P	57	K—Q 3	R—B 8
26	R x R	Q x Q	58	K—Q 4	R—B 2
27	R x Q	R x R	59	K—Q 5	R—Q 8 ch
28	R x P	P x P	60	K—B 5	R—Q B 8 ch
29	P x P	R—R 7	61	K—Q 6	R—Q 8 ch
30	R—Q 8 ch	K—R 2	62	K—B 7	K—B 3
31	R—Q R 8	R—R 3	63	R-KB 8 ch	K—K 2
32	K—K 2	P—K Kt 4	64	R—Q Kt 8	Resigns.

Notes from The Standard, London.

A lively and interesting game, as in the majority of cases with the counter attack 2.., P—K 4. Closer investigation is necessary to determine whether White could not have brought a sacrifice with B—B 6, pointed out below. Black's 11.., B—R 2 was not a good move, the Bishop becoming imprisoned; this move was the primary cause of the loss of the game. For White, instead of 14 K R—Q sq, 14 B—B 6, or Kt—B 6, might be considered. This must, however, be examined at leisure. Black's combination to capture the K P was faulty. Having the inferior position for the ending he should not have exchanged pieces. After 29.., R—R 7, Black's game was practically lost. White might have concluded it quicker with 32 B—B 7, followed by B—Kt 6, winning the exchange. His modus operandi was safe, but laborious. At move 63 White could have played at once R—Q 8, R—Q B 3; 64 K—Kt 7, R—Kt 8 ch; 65 K—B 8, winning easily. However time was called on the 64th move, and Black resigned.

Pears'

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so. It wears to the thinness of a wafer.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Don't Cut Corns

Don't do it Yourself—Don't Let Anybody do it for You.

What man or woman suffering with painful and annoying corns will not give 25 cents to have them removed? For 25 cents you get

LEONARD'S
Hamburg
Corn Remover

sent to your house, postpaid, which will remove every corn you have, no matter where it is, how long you have had it or how torturing it is. Razors are dangerous; pastes, salves and plasters are worthless. Send 25 c. to-day for this article of genuine merit—the only one that will do the work quickly and properly—it "Acts Like Lightning." Rids feet of corns, soft, hard or otherwise; on the joints, between the toes, or on the soles of the feet. Your money refunded if it does not do all this. Sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents by

Clean, Painless, Certain and GUARANTEED.

LEONARD & CO., 847 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Be sure to write to-day.

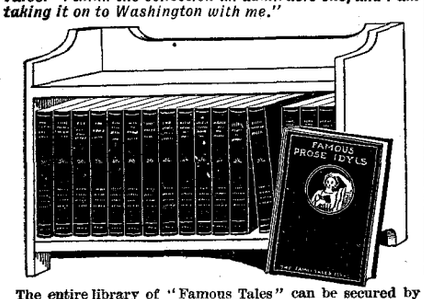
100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**

name and address, latest style. Order filled day received. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Special inducements to Agents. Booklet "CARD STYLE" FREE!

E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.

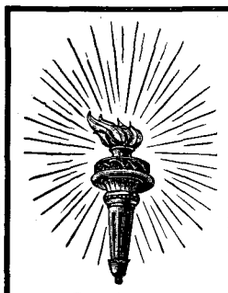
Vice-President ROOSEVELT says

"I have greatly enjoyed your collection of Famous Tales. I think the collection an admirable one, and I am taking it on to Washington with me."



The entire library of "Famous Tales" can be secured by DIGEST readers at a discount of 70 per cent. Full details sent free, on application, to the Publishers, **Isaac H. Blanchard & Co.**, 268, 270 Canal St., New York City.

Beacon Lights of History



"A stimulating historian."—JOHN FISKE.

"I would have Lord's 'Beacon Lights' if I had to go without my dinner."—BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN.

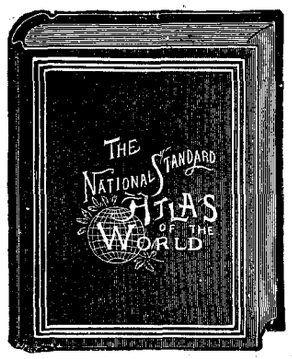
"Fascinating, instructive, inspiring."—JOHN HENRY BARROWS, President Oberlin College.

"It is read as eagerly as a work of fiction, and at the same time is absolutely authentic."—F. W. GUNSAULUS, D.D.

10 Volumes. Send for June Offer to Digest Readers.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY'S "Nature's Miracles" for Summer Reading on approval; 3 vols. at 60 cents each.

FORDS, HOWARD, & HULBERT, 47 East 10th St., New York.



Atlas of the World—New Census Edition—$2.00

436 pp., 12x15 in. in size, bound in cloth. Large scale maps of every State, Territory and new possession, including **Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands, West Indies** and the **Philippines.** An illustrated description of every State and Country in the world. A complete alphabetical index of 150 pages gives every county, town, village and postoffice in the U. S. It is as large, complete and comprehensive as any atlas ever published for the price. Every Clergyman, Teacher, Business Man and Scholar should have one on their desk. You cannot afford to be without this atlas at the price for which we are offering it. The regular sale price is $4.75. **We want first-class agents to represent us.** Teachers can secure a good income during the summer months selling our atlas. **Young students, during your vacation why not make money and be independent?** Write for our terms. **Special offer: Send us $2.00 in the next few days** and we will send you an atlas like cut complete, by express prepaid. This offer will not appear again.

The Fort Dearborn Pub. Co., 415-17 Dearborn St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THULSTRUP ILLUSTRATED EDITION

"A powerful novel."—*Washington Post.*

"Far superior to the average of our modern historical romances."—*New York Herald.*

"A tale of extraordinary force."—*Buffalo News.*

TARRY THOU TILL I COME

"Nothing more graphic has ever burst from a red hot inspiration. . . . It never has a dull page. . . . As a gallery of wondrous pen pictures it can be opened again and again. . . . It is superfinely produced. . . . We commend it as one of the few works of fiction which deserve to be bought and placed on the permanent shelf. 'Tarry Thou' is going to be a boom."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Or Salathiel, the Wandering Jew

By GEORGE CROLY

20 FULL-PAGE DRAWINGS BY T. de THULSTRUP

A beautiful frontispiece in colors, sixteen full-page drawings, and three illustrated bastard title pages, all by this famous artist.

12mo, Cloth, 622 Pages. Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. Price, $1.40 net. Postage 19 cents. All Bookstores

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

IN DEEP ABYSS

By GEORGES OHNET (Translated by Fred Rothwell, B.A.)

Author of "The Ironmaster," "Dr. Rameau," "Antoinette," "Love's Depths," etc.

An absorbing novel of love and intrigue. The scenes are laid in Paris, London, San Francisco, and elsewhere. Most of the characters are typical of French life, gay and grave. The plot of the story reveals a sensational instance of legal error, and the reader is taken through many stirring events, and made to share in many strong emotions.

The Philadelphia Press: "The story holds the reader's attention from beginning to end."

Daily Evening Telegraph, Phila.: "The plot is well-woven and the interest is maintained throughout. Georges Ohnet has again proved that he is a past-master in the art of telling a story. 'In Deep Abyss' is a decidedly interesting novel."

12mo, Cloth, 421 Pages. Price, $1.20 net. Postage 13 cents.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

Author of "Titus," "Stephen," "Prisoners of the Sea," etc.

An entertaining story woven around the "New Thought," which is finding expression in Christian Science, Divine Healing.

Standard-Union, Brooklyn: "A clever, sprightly story, written in Mrs. Kingsley's happiest vein."

The Brooklyn Eagle: "Very bright and captivating."

Daily Evening Telegraph, Phila.: "It is a dainty little story, and quite out of the common. It furnishes an hour's enjoyable reading, and cannot fail to move tender feelings as well as to cause smiles."

Ornamental Cover, Half-tone Frontispiece. Price, 60 cents net. Postage, 3 cents.

FOR CHARLIE'S SAKE

And Other Lyrics and Ballads

By JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER

A collection, now first made, of Dr. Palmer's poems, chiefly ballads, that have excited the admiration of James Russell Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, and a host of other readers.

New York Journal: "The poems ring with patriotic sentiment."

New York Tribune: "He will be remembered because there lie beneath his straightforward diction and flexible form the sincerity and the vitality on which good verse rests its claim to length of days."

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges, Gilt Top. Price, $1.00 net. Postage, 7 cts.

THE SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Author of "The Unconscious Mind," "Nerves in Order and Disorder."

A study of the sources and qualities of character, the object being to show the transcendent importance of character, its scientific foundations, and the soundest principles for development and improvement.

James J. Walsh, M.D., LL.D., says: "The special merit of the book is that, while the moral side of character formation is not minimized, the physical is given its fair share in the process."

Cloth, 8vo, 259 Pages, Topical Index and list of books on the subject. Price, $1.30 net. Postage, 11 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated with Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., Mrs. S. M. Brazier, says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years was troubled with stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to perfect a cure. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

I finally concluded coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea and then milk in its place, but neither agreed with me, then I commenced using Postum Food Coffee. I had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum."

Herreshoff

The Famous Boat Builder

Endorses Dr. Deimel's Underwear

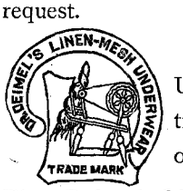
Here is what he says about it:—

In Bristol, R. I., Jan. 12, 1901.

Dear Dr. Deimel:—I am glad always to speak a good word for your Linen-Mesh. Neither you nor any one has ever overstated its advantages in the way of comfort or healthfulness, and surely it deserves to be worn and valued by the intelligent ones of the community. Lewis Herreshoff.

We have hundreds of similar testimonials from men in every station of life—Sankey, the Evangelist, Dr. Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, J. L. Milton, Senior Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London, and others.

Send for our booklet and learn more about this wonderful underwear. Mailed free on request.



All genuine Dr. Deimel Under-garments bear this trade-mark. If you cannot obtain them, write to us.

The Deimel Linen-Mesh System Co.

491 Broadway, New York.

San Francisco, Cal., 111 Montgomery St. Washington, 728 Fifteenth St., N. W. Montreal, Can., 2202 St. Catherine St.
London, E. C., 10-12 Bread St.

Registered Trade Mark.

Colored Shirt Waists

At McCutcheon's.

Linen Zephyrs in deep Pink, Blue, Helio, Old Rose and Gray, with white corded stripes, and these with damasse figures of Fleur de Lis or spot, at 3.50 to 4.00.

Scotch Madras in a large variety of exclusive patterns of our own importation in a full range of colors, 3.00 to 3.50.

Printed Percale Rayé—A medium weight white fabric with raised satin stripes or cords, printed with spots and other dainty figures, at 3.50.

Also a very complete line of white waists at 2.50 and upward.

In connection with our Waist Dept. we show a beautiful line of ladies' summer neckwear.

Mail orders have our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street, New York.

Rheumatism

A lawyer of Washington, D. C., National Safe Deposit Building, writes:

"I have been taking Tartarlithine for an attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism and it has benefited me very noticeably, relieving all pain and stiffness of the joints."

Send for our Free Pamphlet, telling you how to cure Rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED